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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 Issues)..... $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty..... 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents.
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LOCAL NOTICES.

O Where! O Where! O Where!

No. 172 Wylie street is the place to get pure Drugs Perfumery, and Liquors for Medicinal purposes. Chas. Abel & Co.

The Elliptic

Thus far has met with extraordinary success in this locality. This is owing partly to the valuable improvements embodied in the Elliptic—improvements that are not to be found in any other machine in the market. One of these, the adjustible feed bar, is a feature in itself sufficient to commend any machine to public favor. The recommendation of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, than whom none are better qualified to judge, is a sufficient guarantee for the precision and reliability of this model machine. Miss Annie Groghan, who has charge of the rooms, at No. 17 Fifth avenue, second story, will be pleased to explain the operations of the Elliptic to such as are interested.

Apple Parers.

One hundred dozen Apple Parers just received at J. M. Fahnestock's, 56 Wood street.

Berthold Auerbach's Works.

For sale by John W. Pittock, opposite the post-office: Villa Eden, the Country House on the Rhine, $1 00; On the Heights, $1 50; Edelweiss, $1 00; Black Forest Village Stories, $1 50. Miss Alcott's New Stories: Little Women, Jo's Boys, Beth & Amy, first series, $1 50; Little Women, Jo, Meg, Beth & Amy, second series, $1 50. Jean Ingelow's New Poems; Mopsa the Fairy, $1 75. 500 volumes of $1 00, $1 75 $2 00 and $2 50 bound books on fancying almost every phase of literature. History, Romance, Travels, Poetry, &c., at 75 cents a volume.

Notice.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 16th, 1869.—Editors of Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL:—The Macedonian Oil Company made some wonderful cures here; and I will say for gentlemen, the situation don't nothing that I have ever heard of equals it for permanent cures. They advertise with four horses and six men, and can do more with the Macedonian oil than they claim. Yours, &c., JAMES H. HINDLEE.

This company is now in Allegheny making cures, and giving free entertainments on the Diamond. Give them a trial.

"Beyond" All Doubt.

The finest line of hair, teeth and nail brushes and toilet goods to be found, can be seen and bought cheap at R. M. Snodgrass', by examining "Federal and Robinson streets, observe striped awning.

Ten Cases.

Ten (10) cases Basch English ale, just arrived and for sale, cheaper than elsewhere, at Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

Turn Table Apple Parers,

At J. M. Fahnestock's, 56 Wood street.

Newport and Saratoga Collars and Cuffs

at D. W. Smith's, 30 St. Clair.

Special Notice.

Passengers for Marietta and Parkersburg will, by taking the 6:13 A. M. train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R., connect at Bonnet Bellevaire with the Wheeling and Parkersburg packets, and arrive in Parkersburg the same evening. C. H. Booth & Co., Agents W. and P. Packets.

Heavy Sale of Kansas Lands.

Messrs. G. B. Hill & Co., No. 79 Fourth avenue, have, during the past few days, disposed of 15,000 acres of Kansas lands. They have seven farms for sale in Dickinson, Davis and Pottawaimie counties. They sell for part cash and a long credit. These lands are selected with care, and the farms are selling rapidly. *For particulars, call immediately.*

Lightning Apple Parers.

Just received at J. M. Fahnestock's, 56 Wood street.

Superior Sealing Wax,

superior Sealing Wax,
For Druggists' use,
For Fruit Jars or Cans,
The best in the city, at the lowest price by the pound or retail, at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

Farm and Steam Ferry.

At Wellsville, Ohio, for sale at a bargain. Apply to Mrs. N. A. Hamilton, on the premises, or to Alex. McBane, 131 Water street, Pittsburgh.

When You Feel a Cough

Or Bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and cure it before it becomes incurable. 7rhs

Joseph Meyer & Son,

Undertakers, No. 424 Penn street. Carriages for funerals at $2 00. 7rhs

Kenwood Boarding School for Boys,

New Brighton, Pa. Fall term begins Tuesday, September 21st. Send for a catalogue. 7rhs

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Fifth Day's Proceedings—Report on Female Labor—Chinese Emigration—A New Political Party.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—The National Labor Congress met at 9 A.M. The Committee on Organization made a report with amendments, but after debate the matter was laid on the table and the committee discharged.

The Committee on Female Labor made a report, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That this Congress recommend that all the Trades' Unions throughout the country make an effort to secure a thorough organization of female labor, and demand the same pay for work equally well done by woman as done by man; that every avenue of labor for which woman is physically capacitated should be freely opened to her on the same terms and conditions as allowed to any class of laborers; we ask for woman equal opportunities and rights in every field of enterprise and labor.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee on ways and means and a standing committee.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing coolie labor, but declaring that Chinese and Asiatic emigrants should be protected like other citizens.

A special committee on a new political party was appointed. Recess.

During the morning session a long report in reference to the troubles in the coal mining districts was read. The only point it suggested is the question whether the Government should not take possession of the coal mines of the country, pay the present owners a fair valuation for the same, and run these mines as the gold mines of California have been run, in the interest of the whole people. The reserved right to all the natural wealth of the country should not pass out of the hands of the people into the hands of monopolists.

A platform was adopted which gives the following in a synopsis: That all political power is inherent in the people, and free government is founded on their authority and established for their benefit; that laborers in all departments of useful industry are suffering from a system of monopolies which were enacted during the late war as measures it was assumed as necessary to the life of the nation, and which is now sought to be perpetuated in the interests of bondholders; that to subvert the power of the government of our fathers, and establish on its ruin an empire in which all political power will be centralized in bondholders and oppress the rights of labor, and subordinate its votaries to the merciless dictates of aggregated capital and supercilious authority; that the national banking system is unjust and inimical to the spirit of liberty, and subversive of the principles of justice, and without warrant in the Constitution of the United States, and wrongfully increasing the burdens of the wealth-producing classes millions of dollars annually; justice, the aspirations of honest industry, and the spirit of freedom and liberty demand its repeal and the substitution of legal tender notes as the exclusive currency of the nation; that the National Labor Union is opposed to the continuation and creation of banks by the incorporation by either State or National authority, with the privilege of making, issuing or putting in circulation any notes, bills or other papers of any other rank to circulate as money, except the legal tender issues herein contemplated; that the revenue laws of the United States should be so framed as to be free of subordinating labor to capital, they may afford just protection to the labor and industrial interests of the whole country; that the legal tender money should be made legal tender in payment of all debts public and private, and convertible at the option of the holder into Government bonds bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, with privilege to hold and to reconvert the bonds into money; that the interest on bonds at his pleasure; that the claim of the bondholders that bonds were bought with greenbacks, and the principal of which is by law payable in currency, should nevertheless be paid in gold is unjust and extortionate; the exemption from tax of bonds and securities is a violation of the fiscal principle, or the revenue laws; that land monopolies are at variance with the doctrine that all free men, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights, and if permitted in existence must ultimately result in subversion of free institutions, as also of the social and political equality of the various classes of mankind; that labor is the foundation and cause of national prosperity, it is both the duty and to the interest of the Government to foster and protect it; its importance, therefore, demands the creation by the Executive Department of the Government at Washington to be denominated a department of labor, which shall aid in protecting it to accomplish all other interests that the National Labor Congress earnestly recommend the adoption of such measures among all classes of workmen, in all sections of the country, as will cause the establishment of the eight-hour system, and call upon their respective State Legislatures to follow the example of the National Congress in recognizing eight hours as a legal day's work; that political equality being one of the cardinal principles of this organization, we therefore urge the full restoration of civil and political rights to every American citizen except such as have been convicted of felony.

The platform as read was unanimously adopted.

The Committee on Obnoxious Laws reported a preamble and resolutions against the conspiracy laws of different States, especially of Pennsylvania, emphatically demanding their immediate and unconditional repeal, which were adopted.

A resolution making it the duty of Labor Unions to report quarterly in regard to hours and character of labor, etc., was adopted.

EDUCATIONAL.

The National Convention of Teachers.

TRENTON, N. J., August 20.—The three Educational Associations held distinct meetings this forenoon. At the Normal Teachers' meeting there was an overflowing audience. J. B. Hager, of Massachusetts, was elected President for the ensuing year. Hon. Joseph White, of Massachusetts, and Prof. Monroe, of the same State, made addresses. Prof. Apgar, of the New Jersey State Normal School, will lecture this afternoon. A grand reunion and the closing exercises will take place at Taylor Hall this evening.

Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the COMMERCIAL.

IRONTON, O., August 20, 1869.

Boats passed down to-day: America at 10 A. M., Passed the Maggie Hays at 3 P. M., and Mountain Belle at 4 P. M. River falling; weather clear and very hot. H.

WASHINGTON.

The California Sub-Treasury Matter

The Transfer of Gold Wanted to Cover up an Unauthorized Transfer—Important to Rectifiers, Compounders, and Wholesale Dealers—Payment of Duties in Gold Certificates.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20, 1869.

The California Sub-Treasury.

The Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco, concerning an application to Secretary Boutwell, to allow transfers of gold from the Sub-Treasury, and matters connected therewith, does great injustice to the Treasury Department. In the first place, Vice President Colfax evidently allowed his name to be used in the dispatch without a knowledge of its real meaning. A commission from the Treasury Department is sitting, or is about to sit, at San Francisco to investigate matters in the Sub-Treasury, and there is excellent reason to believe that the authority to transfer asked for is wanted to cover up a transfer already made without authority. As to the advantages charged to have been granted by the Secretary to a certain firm, it is merely a continuation of an arrangement made by the Department with a firm in San Francisco long before Secretary Boutwell came into office, which was then and is still deemed advantageous to the Government. It is also an error that the Treasury did not even reply to the application to transfer funds from the Sub-Treasury in New York, as a million and a half was at once started from New York for San Francisco.

Important Whisky Regulations.

One of the most important of the new whisky regulations determined upon enables rectifiers, compounders and wholesalers, by complying with certain formula of application to Collectors for liberty to empty and compound spirits and change packages, to mix spirits of different distilleries and of different descriptions, as they have not heretofore been able to do without fraud—that is to say, to take any quantity of spirits from as many different distilleries as they may see proper, empty and mix the same, and manipulate them to suit local markets and specified prices without hindrance from any source. For this privilege the only additional labor imposed is that of making application to the Collector. The understanding is, however, that the internal revenue officers will hereafter be expected to see that the provision of the law which requires liquor dealers to erase from casks which they empty all marks, stamps or brands of whatever kind on them, when they come into their possession, is strictly enforced, and it is made the special duty of gaugers to see that all marks are erased at emptying.

The Retrenchment Committee.

A private meeting of prominent Democrats of the Retrenchment Committee passed there to-day, all the members of the party well.

The Payment of Duties.

The Assistant Treasurer of the Treasury today decided that duties at Oswego, N. Y., might be paid in gold certificates, which saves transportation of coin from and to New York city. The ruling is upon application made from Oswego, and will be regarded as a precedent.

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1869.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $396,965.

Walter S. Baker was to-day appointed Gauger for the Ninth Indiana, and Josiah Musser for the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Districts.

HOY.

The thermometer in some parts of the city to-day in the shade indicated 101°, and at seven o'clock this evening 96°.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President is expected to return here about the middle of next week, to attend the meeting of the cabinet, but will remain in town two days only.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Numerous letters have been received at Gettysburg from Southern generals accepting the invitation to participate in the "indication" of the battle field.

G. B. Hatterson, a supposed clerk of the Paymaster's Department at Washington, was found drowned at Baltimore yesterday.

Officer Slate, of Rochester, visited Buffalo yesterday, looking for parties said to have perpetrated a stupendous patent right swindle. The heroes on the line of the frontier and a few in the interior counties of New York are said to have been swindled out of $250,000. A warrant has been issued against Hamilton for a broker in Buffalo, who is said to be accessory to the swindle, and has negotiated forged notes to a large amount.

Articles of consolidation of the Wabash and Lake Shore railroads were signed in New York yesterday, and will be submitted to the stockholders in thirty days.

Samuel Ramsey, brother of General Ramsey, of the Topographical corps, committed suicide by shooting himself at Jersey City yesterday.

Reddy, the blacksmith, arrived in New York yesterday from San Francisco, in charge of an officer.

The Erie Railroad Company are now occupying new quarters in the Grand Opera House, Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street, where superior accommodation for passengers are provided.

D. D. Mansfield ("Veteran Observer") will probably be nominated by the Republican Convention for Warden of the Penitentiary of Ohio, which meets to-day, for State Senator.

R. M. Stimson, editor of the Marietta *Register*, was nominated by the Republicans yesterday, for State Senator from the Fourteenth District, and Peter Odlin for the same position in the Third District.

Timothy Collins was stabbed in Pendleton, Ohio, Wednesday night, and died Thursday night from his wounds. Wm. Battley, who did the stabbing, has been arrested.

The widow of Mr. Knapp, the Pittsburgh gun manufacturer, fronting on the Passaic, in Kearney township, near Jersey City, was recently disposed of for $180,000, New Yorkers being the purchasers.

Chancellor Sebriskie, of New York, has rendered an opinion on the Abattoir injunction lately issued by him, to the effect that the injunction does not restrain proprietors of the Abattoir from slaughtering cattle if the work can be done without creating a nuisance, otherwise they will be compelled to cease operations immediately.

Nearly all of the business portion of the town of Bridgeport, Jefferson county, Ohio, was burned Thursday night. The loss is supposed to be about fifteen thousand dollars, and the insurance seven thousand dollars, of which $2500 is in the Pittsburgh $1,000 in the Putnam, of Hartford, $2,500 in the Underwriters, of New York, and $1,000 in the Continental, of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday last the wife of Rev. Francis Lobdell, late Rector of the Church of the Advent, Cincinnati, died suddenly. The Rector had just resigned on account of her health, and accepted a call to St. Paul's, New Haven, Connecticut.

An emigrant, who concealed his name, was arrested on his arrival in New York recently on suspicion of being a party charged in England with counterfeiting. He was kept in custody apart from station to station to prevent his being released on a writ of *habeas corpus*. Then it turned out that he was not the man.

A Yokohama, Japan, dispatch of July 29th, says: The market for staple imports is unchanged. Merchants have been warned against shipping goods to order. Silk arrivals are very slow, owing to the growers' unwillingness to take payment in paper money. The yield in Japan is said to be large, and the money needs last year's settlements eight hundred thousand dollars, seven hundred dollars to new hundred and fifty dollars per picul. There are no transactions in silk worm eggs. The arrivals are limited. Tea from Alabama from W. B. Woods, dec. General R. W. Healey, dec; Hon. Asa Packer, deceased; Hon. John F. Stokes, editor *Daily State Journal*; Judge Luther R. Smith, dec; Geo. H. Farnwell, Boston; Mrs. Dr. Hall, Boston; Miss Pugh, Ohio, and a few others from the East.

A fire at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, damaged property to the amount of $15,000. The fire was started by burglars.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Cattle trade is quite depressed and prices average 4c lower, with 1,750 on sale; 46 left over. Veals are dull and 1c lower. Sheep and cows are unchanged. Prices: One of the hottest days of the season; market dull and drooping. 63c cwt Texans was sold at 11c; 200 fair Illinois 6¾ cwt at 10c/10c.

Only half the 6,000 sheep received to-day have been sold, and these at 5@6c decline. All time this year has the market been worse.

Sheep are quoted at 5@6c; lambs 6½@8c.

Hogs weaker, with 25 cars arrived; 2 cars Illinois of 166 pounds sold at 9½c; they ranged from 9@9½c. Hogs are still being slaughtered at the Communipaw abattoir.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 20, 10 P. M.

At the open board in the afternoon the grain markets were moderately active and prices irregular. No. 2 spring wheat sold at 89@89½c, closing quickly at 89 seller September. Corn dull at 38½@38¾c seller the month. Oats quiet and unchanged. In the evening the market was quiet and prices nominally the same as at the afternoon board.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, August 20.—Flour inactive and nominal. Wheat depressed and easy; No. 1 amber in fair demand and offered at $1 47; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee nominal at $1 38@1 42 respectively. Corn dull, selling in small lots at 70@72c, according to quality. Oats dull; sales 1 car new mixed at 56c. Rye held at $1 18 in car lots. Pork $34 75. Lard 20c. Highwines scarce; $1 15 offered; none for sale.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, August 20.—Cattle—Receipts for the week 6,500; market quiet and prices 25c lower; extra steers $6 for fair to good $7 25@7 50; common to medium $5 50@6 50; stockers $4 50@5 50; dull and heavy at $3 50@4 50 for western; $5 50@6 50 for common Canada. Lambs $3 25 for extra. Receipts liberal; market dull and lower at $9@9 50 for shipping, $9 75 for extra.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—Cotton—receipts to-day 305 bales; for the week, 2,229; stock on hand, 29,229; exports, coastwise, 742 bales; stock 142 bales; sales today 61 bales; holdings nominally 32c. Sugar—prime 14½@14¾c; common 13@13½c. Molasses—rebolled 60 @65c. Coffee dull; fair 13½c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, August 20.—No rain and no diminution of the heat; mercury 96° at 2 P. M. Wheat firm at $1 10 for red; $1 25@1 28 for amber. Corn 85c. Rye 90c. Barley 80c. Flour—superfine $5 50; family $7. Sugar—prime shoulders 16c; hams 19c. Lard 19½c.

PRESIDENT GRANT AT KANE.

The General as a Trout Catcher.

President Grant enjoyed a season of rare pleasure and profit at the mansion of General Kane, situated among the grand old forests of the pine region, and surrounded by the romantic scenery of the Allegheny mountain range. While there, he threw off his usual reserve, and exhibited a vivacity of manner and freedom of conversation which would surprise some people. In his pleasure seeking and recreation he never misses an opportunity to inform himself in regard to the resources of the country through which he passes, and he has made the coal and oil regions of the Keystone State a subject of special study. The arrival of Senator Cameron, at the invitation of General Kane, gave to the entertainment of the Presidential party the dignity of a representative of the people of our great State.

General Kane, knowing the wish of the President to rest and be undisturbed, made his arrangements, with the assistance of a detachment of his old Bucktail retainers, headed by Corporals Barnes and Landrigan, that no persons, unless invited or with permission, should be allowed on that portion of his large estate immediately surrounding his mansion. The President was therefore allowed full opportunity to rest and take an evening horseback ride through the forests and over the mountain paths of the surrounding spurs of the Alleghenies. The President was so regulated in his movements by General Kane that he enjoyed something new every day, and on one occasion he was forced to exclaim, "I have never enjoyed myself more since I was a boy."

TROUT FISHING.

A correspondent, who accompanies the Presidential party, furnishes this graphic account of a trout fishing expedition:

This section is famous for the quality and quantity of its trout. The crystal mountain streams rushing down the mountain sides and through the valleys abound in this excellent fish. The President was delighted at the opportunity of trying his skill at angling. He said: "I am a poor fisherman, but I should at least like to catch one trout."

This morning at half-past eight o'clock, Gen. Cameron's private car, which was placed at the depot at the Kane Summit, Pa., was uncoupled and drawn by one of the finest locomotives of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, into the station, proceeded down the track, a distance of half a mile and stopped in front of the residence of General Kane. The party, with their gentlemen embarked—for it was entirely a "stag party"—Generals Kane, Cameron and Grant, Gen. Kane, Master Jesse Grant, Dr. Freeman, a prominent surgeon in the late war, Captain Wm. Forney Cameron, the President's aids-de-camps; Mr. E. Burtingame, a second cousin of Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister to China; Mr. Nickols, proprietor of the Kane House, and several gentlemen of North Carolina; General Lawton, of Georgia, and others. Mr. Sutherland slid in by the engineer, and rode to the bridge, a short distance from the mansion, where the party left the train.

The train soon sped on its way down the deep ravine, and the party, headed by Gen. Kane in rear, proceeded to the bridge, and, after rigging their lines, they started down the stream. Here Colonel Wilcox, a large handed partner in Gen. Kane's extensive lumber operations, joined the party, and Allen, Colonel Wilcox and Jesse Grant, the fishing experts, were handled in the stream, who soon after exchanged with Colonel Wilcox, Dr. Freeman and Captain Forney. Then came the "yacht" buggy, drawn by a three minutes nag, driven by Mr. Stephen Smith, a prominent citizen of Wilcox, followed by the conveyance for Senator Cameron. An open spring wagon came next, with a load of fine fish, and Captain Clay and your correspondent, who had succeeded in securing mount in a pair of spirited nags, and had special charge of the "yacht" train, consisting of two mules and a light wagon, which brought up the rear.

From the depot to the residence of Captain Clay, a distance of nine miles over mountain roads, was accomplished in an hour. At Captain Clay's the party alighted, were introduced to Mrs. Clay and the ladies of the family and partook of some cake and wine. A mile further on, the fish in the spring wagon and wagons were left and the horses unharnessed and saddled. The mounted mill officers on foot, the party set out for across the country. It was necessary on the way to cross a farm, where Farmer Tim Kelley's widow and son, on horsemen and footmen, a lady, of square proportions and Dutch nationality, and physically constructed on a very large scale, whose children, boys and girls, with unexpected courtesy, began letting down the bars, as the President entered the premises he was gally introduced to Mrs. Kelley, who, as she was her euphonious name. The old lady for a moment was flustered, but soon recovered her customary self-possession, and looked composedly incredulous. But she soon recovered her equanimity, and changed upon the President with a degree of appaling physical exertion, and seized the President, still seated on his horse, by the hand, exclaiming in fervent accents, "God bless the President! God bless you, Gineral Grant! God bless you! I always knew ye boundin. She darted backwards and forwards, and was completely carried away by surprise and delight.

The President left the old lady to her astonishment, and, after riding a few miles further, after crossing an empty meadow, entered the forest, which for its wildness in all its primal magnificence, Towering hemlock and maple shut out the sun, and the deer, beautiful fawns and moosee, in every variety, were seen in droves covered the ground beneath. A rugged bridle path over mountains and through dells, and around the mountain side, debouching in a narrow valley. Here the gaudy plumage of the Clarion meandered between lofty mountains covered with the foliage of primeval and distant ohio. Here the rippling current of a straight creek, from its mountain source, contributed its share of the cyprian tribe called the Clarion.

Here the party divided. Senator Cameron, General Allen and Dr. Freeman determined to try their luck in the Clarion. The rest of the party, with the President, pursued the course of Straight creek up stream about a mile. The President, Colonel Wilcox and Jesse Grant, in guns, boots and leggings, and a fishing rod, by the by, a present from Colonel Wilcox, entered the Clarion meandered between lofty mountains covered with the foliage of primeval and distant ohio. Here the rippling current of straight creek, from its mountain source, contributed its share of the cyprian tribe called the Clarion.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1869.

THERE was no foundation for the report that Gen. DODGE was to succeed Gen. RAWLINS in the War Department. It is stated on competent authority that the country will not lose the valuable services of Secretary RAWLINS, whose health is greatly improved, and who will continue to discharge the duties of his honorable office as heretofore, with credit to himself and honor to the nation.

THE Massachusetts Temperance Convention appears to have been guided in a large degree by that good sense which comes only from experience. Separate action was not proposed. The political parties were called upon to indorse prohibition, but there were no threats held out to compel such action. There was no suggestion of a new party, and no talk of breaking away from old organizations. Most of the members of the convention were active supporters of the Republican party, having no purpose to destroy it or injure it, but were jealous of its reputation, and desired that it should take such a position on this question as shall make it worthy of the support of the good and true men of the Commonwealth.

THE Government is recreating, but the wheels continue to work as smoothly as ever. With the President in the most inaccessible region of Pennsylvania, the Vice President in California, Secretary BOUTWELL at his home in Massachusetts, Attorney General HOAR in the same locality, Secretary Cox at home in Ohio, Secretary FISH on the Hudson, Postmaster General CRESWELL at his country seat in Maryland, Secretary ROBESON on a tour of inspection, and Secretary RAWLINS in Danbury, Connecticut, public business is transacted promptly and efficiently. The telegraph is made to play an important part, and demonstrate the possibilities of our governmental machinery, and the efficiency with which every department of the Government is organized under the present administration.

GOV. BAKER, of Indiana, declines to appoint delegates to the proposed removal-of-the-Captol-Convention which St. Louis has called to meet there. It is intimated that he declines to act on the ground that the movement does not have sufficient semblance of authority. The hint may be of value to St. Louis. It is no new thing to call a convention without sufficient deliberation. As the American method of treating public questions, it is frequently resorted to prematurely, and a meritorious question ruined by being cast before its time on the turbulent sea of discussion, without plan or champion. St. Louis, in calling a convention to consider the question of removing the Capitol, has the right idea when it let her young bloods and real estate men be kept in the back-ground.

THE freight war last week stimulated shipment from New York in certain departments of trade. On a report that after Saturday, the 14th inst., the list price would be restored, there was unusual anxiety to have goods shipped within the week, and it was midnight on Saturday before all the trucks waiting could be unloaded. At one time the number waiting to discharge was three deep for nearly a quarter of a mile. These facts bear us out in our argument as to the benefits which competition confers. We have looked in vain in the Philadelphia papers for that which will justify us in supposing that while New York was having a season of cheap freights, that city was paying less than the stiff rates of the combination. In this, however, we may be in error; and we will be glad to make the proper correction on the slightest intimation by our Philadelphia contemporaries. Our impression is that the freight war has not materially benefited the way stations—only New York, Chicago, and beyond.

THE WOOL INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The recent exhibition of textile fabrics at Cincinnati, called forth three thousand samples of goods and materials, and the products of twenty-one States were displayed. Although comparatively a local exhibition, the results were surprising, especially as to the variety and extent of the goods shown. We have in this recent display some indications of what may be expected from the joint exposition of the wool industry of the United States, to be held in New York City, on the 8th of September next, by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and Wool Growers. The object is to have displayed "every natural or artificial product directly contributing to or resulting from the American wool industry, and all such instruments of production as are applicable thereto." All the principal mills in the United States, and all the leading manufacturers of machinery, will contribute to the exposition, and when it is remembered that this branch of industry surpasses all other departments of the textile arts in the variety of its products and in the multiplicity of its instruments of production, some idea may be formed of the attractive features which the exhibition will present. There never has been an industrial exposition held, either in this country or in Europe, without greatly benefiting and promoting material civilization, and it is believed that manufacturers themselves will be astounded at the extent, variety and excellence of the American productions which this exposition will disclose. The main object is to ascertain the true condition of the woolen industry, with a view to attaining the highest excellence in the manufacture of fabrics, and thus commend them to American consumers. Every mill owner, and every manufacturer of machinery connected with the woolen interest will gladly avail himself of so rare an opportunity to gain instruction.

The place of exposition will be open on the first of September. Articles forwarded from a distance must be directed to the "Wool Industry Exposition, care of N. Kingsbury, Superintendent, corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street, New York." The name and residence of the exhibitor and list of contents must be given on the package, the freight and charges upon which must be prepaid to the place of exhibition.

WATER AS CONTAMINATED BY SEWAGE.

Sir WILLIAM JENNER, at a late meeting of the Medical Association at Leeds, England, declared that typhoid fever and cholera are unquestionably, and perhaps entirely, propagated by the drinking of contaminated water. It is estimated that within ten years preceeding the year 1866, twenty-two thousand persons died of cholera, and one hundred and fifty thousand of typhoid fever. It is fearful to reflect that almost all of these deaths were caused by the foul water of large cities, and might have been prevented by proper sanitary regulations. Scientific men have supposed that the impurities flowing into streams from which cities are supplied, do not seriously affect the general health of the citizens, because water taken from points near where sewage is received, gives no indication of impurity to the senses, even upon the most critical scrutiny. Recent investigations of high medical authority in England, go to show that this supposition is erroneous. Water, while sweet to the taste, and looking pure and sparkling, may, in time of epidemic, convey the seeds of disease, as does also the atmosphere. One of the strongest results of these investigations has been the indubitable evidence that people may drink contaminated water for years, without suffering therefrom, until, under circumstances yet unknown, cholera and typhoid fever become epidemic—and when epidemic, the means of transmission from one person to another seem to be the drinking of water polluted, it may be in an infinitessimal degree, by the excreta of the sick.

These are statements which deeply concern all who live in cities, and should receive the special attention of those whose duty it is to guard and protect the public health. If the facts stated above have been scientifically demonstrated, as alleged, some method should be devised for getting rid of the filth of cities, other than launching it into streams to be carried to other cities below. The most deleterious parts of this refuse matter might be utilized with great benefit to agriculture and horticulture, and when medical men come to understand that we are losing thousands of lives as well as millions of dollars, by casting our wastes into streams from which large populations have to be supplied with water, all the powers of science will be employed in devising a remedy.

HOW TO DEAL WITH A PRACTICAL QUESTION.

We have already suggested to the friends of Temperance Reform in Allegheny county, that their true policy, under existing circumstances, is to assist the Republican party in regulating or controling the granting of licenses; that the opportunity they missed when nominations were being made cannot be retrieved now in the way they propose. That there have been abuses in granting licenses, we freely admit; and we are as anxious as any of our temperance friends can be, to have these abuses remedied. There are much more effective means which might be employed to that end, than the setting up of an independent candidate for the office of County Commissioner, even if there were a chance of electing the candidate. Until the masses are educated up to the sentiment of total prohibition, the advocates of temperance will not regard their mission as fulfilled; and when they reflect how far the popular mind is from this sentiment, it must be apparent to them that their true policy is to secure such legislation as shall tend to correct existing abuses, and restrain the wholesale and indiscriminate licensing of saloons and taverns. If the candidate should succeed this will not be the result; and the failure of the attempt will make matters worse than before. Whoever is elected the law and the board will be unchanged. The abolition of, or even changes in long-established usages of society, are accomplished by slow degrees, and temperance reformers have before them the work of years. Harrisburg, it appears to us, is the "objective point." The last Legislature, in the enactment of local laws for the regulation or prohibition of the sale of liquors, in certain districts in this county, opened the door for important reforms, which, it seems to us, temperance men should take advantage of. If we recollect correctly, laws were passed authorizing the voters of Robinson, Scott, Chartiers, Union and North and South Fayette townships, to elect three Commissioners in each, who should have power to pass upon all applications for license to sell liquors in their respective districts, and that the License Board should grant no licenses whatever except upon their recommendation. This virtually throws the power of granting licenses into the hands of a majority of the people of these districts, because, if they desire no taverns or drinking houses, they have only to elect Commissioners who will obey their wishes. If the Commissioners fail to carry out the wishes of their constituents, they can be turned out of office, and others substituted. Why should not the temperance men labor to secure the enactment of a law, such as this, which would be applicable to the whole county? We believe no doubt the Legislature would pass such an act, if the proper efforts were made. Under it, a majority of the voters in each sub-district would have entire control of the license system, and could grant or withhold licenses at their pleasure. This would certainly be an important step gained, and, if it worked well, those districts most advanced in sentiment on the temperance question, could go a step further and demand a prohibitory law. Special prohibitory laws have also been passed by the Legislature. At the last session laws were passed prohibiting the granting of licenses in Patton and Findley townships, and similar laws would doubtless be enacted wherever and whenever public sentiment seemed to demand them. These suggestions strike us as practical, and worthy the consideration of all prudent and effective workers in the temperance cause.

Overland Things.

Of the report that a conspiracy exists for burning the bridges and buildings of the Central Railroad, the facts appear to be that a gang of some four hundred workmen got on a big drunk at a place called Toano, about one hundred miles west of Promontory and sacked a depot, captured a train and raised "Ned" generally, for which they were discharged and Chinamen hired in their places. In revenge for the inhabitants thereabouts, the railroad company very considerately took those men to Sacramento to be paid off. It appears that the same class of men recently caused a great disturbance in the White Pine mines. Until about the middle of July the miners were paid five dollars a day, when a reduction was made to four dollars per day. A strike followed. Other laborers were employed in their place, and the strikers undertook to intimidate the new employees. Finally a vigilance committee put a stop to their intimidations, when the strikers returned to work, but under protest, and with a mental reservation. Four dollars a day is really better pay now than seven dollars would have been last winter.

It is claimed that as the result of the freight war most of the Chicago merchants have laid in their fall stocks, and that Chicago will be able to distance New York in the matter of selling goods for the coming six months—the latter being compelled to pay the regular freights on westward bound goods, and the former having secured their transportation at the break-neck prices of the past few weeks.

AS AN evidence of the primitive condition of public improvements in Canada, we see it stated that wooden track railways for freight are now in operation there. The rails are maple strips fourteen feet long, six inches deep and three inches wide, with an iron edge superposed. The engines run on these roads weigh from ten to twenty tons each, and cost from $6,500 to $9,000, while the construction of the road where timber is plenty, is about $4,000 per mile, exclusive of bridges.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

It is the commentator, not Canada, that is "primitive." These "wooden track railroads" are of recent origin, the first trial, we believe, having been made in St. Lawrence county, New York. Instead of being evidence of the backwardness of the people, the reverse is the fact; for they are an improvement exactly suited to a want that is almost universal. Locomotives for this description of roads are manufactured in Pittsburgh; and, although of recent origin, the demand is already very considerable.

COAL is found eight and a half miles from Cheyenne, on the Denver road. Success ively at Carbon, Separation, Black Buttes, Point of Rocks, Rock Springs, Evanstown, and other stations on the Union Pacific Railroad, mines are shafts or extensive drifts opened, and yielding handsomely. The Mormons have for some little time worked coal in the neighborhood of Echo City, and these numerous outcroppings all seem to be part of one vast field. In that, for the most part, barren, treeless, God-forsaken locality—as it appears to the casual observer—coal seems to exist in the hills, and around the line of the Pacific Railroad. Iron ore is abundant there also, and it is suggested that what now appears to be a worthless portion of the United States may one day become "a great manufacturing center."

THE San Francisco correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* is responsible for the following: You have doubtless received, ere this, some account of the Los Angeles meat, blood and rain shower. As reported in the West of that locality, it was substantially as follows: At 12 o'clock, noon, of the 1st of August, a fall of meat, etc., occurred on the farm of J. Hinson, at Los Nietos. The flesh was in pieces ranging from fine particles to strips of six and eight inches long; some of it was liver, lights, etc., and appeared to have been torn freshly from some animal. The blood lodged upon the corn blades and grass in clots, and was mixed with short, fine hair. The shower covered "an area of *about two acres of ground.*"

ACCORDING to the *Citizen and Round Table*, there is a possibility that Hon. Edmund Burke, of New Hampshire, will revive the *National Intelligencer* as a Democratic paper, and will issue the first number upon the opening of the ensuing session of Congress. If what is wanted is something that will resemble as nearly as possible the *Intelligencer* as a scold, universal fault-finder and censor, the *Citizen and Round Table* ought to answer the purpose.

The last act of the sun before going behind the moon in eclipse at Zanesville, Ohio, was to strike a man who had apparently had a piece of smoked glass in his hand, and just as he was raising it to his eye, the sun struck him full in the ball of the eye and prostrated him to the ground. His ill-mannered curiosity was rebuked.

IT seems quite probable that if the agitation of the removal of the National Capitol has no other effect, it will restrict it does not altogether stop appropriations for government buildings in Washington. This is the light in which the subject appears to be regarded.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Satartia, Miss., says that the ramie plant is growing in that region, and that it will eventually supercede cotton in all the rich bottom lands subject to periodical overflow in that latitude. With Chinese labor cultivating the ramie, these lands will yield $300 per acre. After the first year it requires no cultivation, as it has completely taken up the ground that neither grass nor weeds can grow near it. After the first year the only labor it requires is that of "ribbing" and thrashing out, the first being done with a mowing machine, and the last by means of the patent ramie cleaner. The writer claims that as soon as this plant gets to be fully appreciated, as soon it will be, the empire of King Cotton will pass away, and that truly regal and wonderful plant, the ramie, will wield the scepter and clothe the world. As an article of apparel it will become as common to the ladies of moderate means as silks are now among the wealthy

Brigham Young is said to be concentrating his wealth as fast as possible, and to be growing more covetous and grasping as he grows older. He is also said to enforce a more rigid economy in his household. Three of his youngest wives are all he really lives with as husband, the rest are little better than boarders. When distinguished strangers are present the poor old first wife is always brought out and treated with great consideration; but at other times she is totally neglected.

TREATMENT OF THE INSANE.

Alleged Ignorance on the Subject.

In June last a meeting of medical superintendents of American Institutions for the insane, was held in Boston. The principal object of the meeting was the preparation of a law applicable to the whole country, if possible, defining the legal status of insane persons. The "project of a law" intended to accomplish this was agreed upon and has been made public. It is carefully prepared, and will obviate many of the evils incident to our present undefined methods of procedure. Occasionally a man is hanged, as was done in Philadelphia last year, who was evidently crack-brained, and not capable of moral responsibility; a woman is abducted and confined in a madhouse, as in New Jersey, whose "unsuitable marriage" is considered proof of mental derangement, and the case of Commodore Meade is fresh in memory. There should be, and the bill provides for, a thorough judicial process. Several of the superintendents were in favor of admitting patients to hospitals with as little formality as in case of other diseases; but the constitutional provision that no man shall be deprived of his liberty without due process of law, and the fact that it is now easy for a man's interested friends, and even for his enemies, to deprive him of his personal liberty, without necessity and without law, speedily determined this matter.

It was proposed, also, that Commissions of Lunacy ought to be established, composed of men who had made the subject a special study. The argument for this position was interesting, though by no means flattering to the intelligence of the medical profession. Members declared "that neither magistrate, juries, nor general practitioners of medicine were proper judges on the question of insanity. They were inclined to place quite as little confidence in the opinions of ordinary practitioners as in those of other men, asserting that not one physician in ten had ever given the least attention to mental science or pathology; and, moreover, that they were inclined to be opinionated, for the reason that they were supposed to know something of the subject of insanity."

The fourteenth section of the proposed act declares that "insane persons shall not be tried for any insane act during the existence of their lunacy;" and provides for a commission of five persons, all physicians, to determine the fact of insanity. This revived the question of competency, and the following declaration was made by Doctor Ray: "I have seen so much medical testimony in criminal trials evincing the grossest ignorance and insanity, that I should distrust its unqualified fitness for such a purpose. A single physician to give direction to the court of inquiry would accomplish more than the whole party." Doctor Earle declared:

"While I think that the question is purely medical, I would ask why we should submit it to physicians alone, when most of the physicians have never studied insanity. Why not associate a lawyer with the physicians, then I shall agree with those who think the profession should be admitted to physicians alone. At present it is not taught in any of the medical schools in the United States as a regular necessary branch of study."

But it must be considered that in regard to jurisprudence in insanity the lawyers are as much in the dark as the doctors. The numerous cases of wills set aside on the ground of unsoundness of the testator's mind have done much to unsettle the public mind in regard to the successful bestowment of property after death. In criminal matters the rulings have been barbarous. The prosecution in the case of Bellingham, who murdered, in broad daylight, the Prime Minister of England, declared that a man might be incapable of conducting his own affairs, and yet be answerable for his criminal acts, if he possessed a mind capable of distinguishing right from wrong. In 1850 Baron Bramwell laid down the law that a person committing murder under a delusion would be none the less amenable to punishment.

In 1866 Justice Lush, of Durham, had a case before him of a young man guilty of rape and murder of a little girl. He confessed to a full knowledge of right and wrong, to the power of self-control and the absence of any mental delirium; but it was pleaded that he did not appreciate the consequences of his act, and he was accordingly "ordered into strict custody till her Majesty's pleasure be known." At the same assizes, two days before, Henry Brownless, who had murdered a child, was convicted, the judge refusing to listen to the plea of insanity. "You are of such a temperament," said he, "that when you had a small amount of spirits it threw you into a state of great excitement." At Leeds, a few weeks afterward, the same justice, in a case of murder, where the prisoner was of defective intellect, charged the jury "that medical men had theories which did not square with the law, by which a judge or jury must be guided, and cautioned them not to admit excuses for a ferocious act of murder, which depended only on scientific hypotheses."

LIFE INSURANCE

Important Statements by Superintendent Barnes, of New York.

The report of Mr. Barnes, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New York, recently been given to the public, and that portion bearing on Life Insurance contains some facts of startling interest. The business of life insurance in England, for fifteen years past, has been rapidly declining, and a single American company now issues more policies in a year than twenty leading English companies! It acquired about twenty years to long-time system in Great Britain, and from its first introduction it gradually rose in importance until the culminating point was reached, since which time it has been falling into continually increasing distrust. Of the six British life insurance companies allowed to transact business in New York, two have proved insolvent, and Mr. Barnes declares that "this is probably an index of the present status of the whole of the one hundred and fifty-one companies now existing in the United Kingdom." Life insurance in America, according to Mr. Barnes, began when the business was approaching its climax in England, and has not yet reached the test period. This accounts for the fact that on the failure of the recent "International Life Assurance Society of London," which had an office in New York the receipts of the insurances effected in New York, were used for a long time in paying losses on the old policies falling due in London. Mr. Barnes notes, among the causes which have produced the decline in England, "the crying evils of fraud, extravagance, dishonesty and bankruptcy," and additionally adds: "there are to-day American companies that have taken some of these steps to financial ruin." He condemns the wasteful commissions, heavy salaries, high salaries, percentages of profits to officers, excessive dividends based mainly on uncollected resources, and declares that all these evils need reforming or institution. It is very clear, from Mr. Barnes's report, that the system, as conducted in Great Britain, must inevitably end in bankruptcy and ruin; and we may infer that the American companies, who conduct business mainly upon the English basis, will experience like disaster, when they reach a period in their history and materially corresponding to that in Great britain, *unless they heed the warning* conveyed in the disastrous experiences of the older companies, and avoid their reckless extravagance and criminal waste.

FOREIGN RAILWAY IRON.

With the Means to Manufacture How Much We Buy.

From S. W. Hopkins & Co., London, exporters of railway iron, we have a statement of the export of rails from Great Britain to different countries for the month ending June 30, 1867-8-9, and for the six months ending June 30, 1867-8-9, from which it appears that the amount shipped to the United States in June, 1867, was 9,771 tons; in the same month of the year 1868, 35,936 tons, and during the same month of the present year, 26,714 tons. For the six months ending June 30, 1867, the amount shipped to the United States was 97,073 tons; for the corresponding period in 1868 the amount was 148,514 tons, and for the corresponding period in the present year the amount shipped was 168,348 tons. The amount shipped to Russia for the six months ending June 30, 1867, was 28,054 tons; for the same period in 1868, 26,234 tons, and for the same period of the present year 86,786 tons. The amount shipped to British India during the first six months of the year 1867 was 61,408 tons; for the same period in 1868, 49,494, and for the same period during the present year 37,199. The total shipments to all countries during the first six months of 1867 was 251,827 tons; for the same period in 1868, 290,154 tons, and for the same period during the present year, 415,784 tons.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Workmen digging for the foundation of a new building near Burlington, New Jersey, have come upon a very interesting bed of fossils, including a grinder tooth of a mastodon, fourteen inches in circumference, four inches in breadth, and weighing two pounds, a bone eight feet long and eight inches in diameter, the tooth of a shark, the rib of a whale and the snout of a sword fish. These bones were white on being taken from the ground, but soon turned black and became so brittle as to break when handled. Further discoveries are expected to be made.

A London correspondent states that the conduct of the Washington authorities, in reference to the alleged Spanish gunboats, meets the approbation of this community, and is commented upon very handsomely by most of the journals. The impression is gaining ground that Cuba will at no very distant day fall into the hands of the United States, and this in spite of the semi-official denial of the Spanish Government, that negotiations are pending between the two governments on the subject.

A new express war is in prospect relative to the transaction of business west of the Mississippi river. It is possible that all the lines will be engaged in it, but the most active parties will be Wells, Fargo & Co., and the California and Pacific Express, controlled by H. D. Bacon and others. Several prominent railway and express managers were in consultation to-day on the subject, and various rumors are afloat about combinations that the coming war will develop.

Wednesday afternoon a train of forty-five cars, heavily laden with stock and freight, arrived at Washington by the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad from Lynchburg. There were in this train twenty-seven cars laden with cattle, some from Texas, three of which are for Philadelphia, five for New York and nineteen for Baltimore.

IRON AND STEEL.

PITTSBURGH'S GREAT STAPLES

Historical, Statistical, Mechanical and Anecdotical.

History of the Rise and Progress of Pittsburgh Rolling Mills, Furnaces, Foundries, Forges and Steel Works.

The second rolling mill erected in Pittsburgh was built upon the ground immediately adjoining that now occupied by Everson, Preston & Co.'s, or to be more explicit, between Everson, Preston & Co.'s works and the Birmingham bridge. The mill was erected in 1818-19, and was known as the Union Mills. The Union Mill was projected by Mr. James Reeder, who was regarded in his day as a thorough mechanic, and well informed in all matters pertaining to the manufacture of iron. Mr. Reeder died in this city a few years since, and although he was very infirm in his later years, he still manifested unusual interest in all matters relating to the iron trade. His accounts of his early experiences, the difficulties surmounted by the pioneers in the iron business, and his descriptions of old time machinery, in particular were not only amusing but instructive, inasmuch as he invariably concluded by drawing comparisons between past and present processes that were suggestive of future improvements. General William Robinson and Judge Baldwin were part owners of the Union Mill, the first being connected with it from the time it began operations. The machinery employed consisted of an engine which we are informed cost $11,000, a train of eight inch rolls (two high, the billet entering on the rollers side, passing back over the top roll), a nail factory and knobbing fires,* four puddling furnaces and rolls for rolling nail plate, or what is now termed band iron. The nail plates were rolled into widths to suit the sizes of nails made from them. The nails made in this manner, as we have already intimated, were necessarily cut across the grain. Conversing with one of the employees of the mill who was engaged in it in 1824,† we were informed that at that date there were four puddling and one scrap furnace in the mill. The Union Mill was in operation until 1829, when it was partially destroyed by an explosion of the boilers. The original proprietors sold out to McNickle & Co., who conducted it for several years, and were sole owners at the time the explosion occurred. We have no means of knowing the amount of capital invested, or the annual production of the Cowan and Union Mills, the statements furnished us on these points being very contradictory. The product, however must have been small, since, according to the figures furnished by Bishop and other equally reliable authority, the total product of the rolling mills of Pennsylvania in 1828 was twenty-two thousand six hundred tons of bar and rolled iron. The total amount of castings produced in the furnaces, thousand tons, the aggregate being reckoned at forty-eight thousand tons of pig metal. Small as this amount may appear at the present time, the consumption of the Pennsylvania iron trade will be better understood when the fact is borne in mind that the total product of fifteen states, namely Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, New Jersey, Maryland, North Carolina and six New England States for 1828 was estimated at one hundred and one thousand tons showing that Pennsylvania produced nearly forty-seven per cent. of the entire product.‡

EARLY PUDDLING.

We find it impossible to fix, with any degree of exactness, the precise date of the erection and operation of the first puddling furnaces in the Union Mill, but we are informed by one who was employed in the mill in 1824, that the mill then contained *four puddling* and one scrap furnace. As we have already intimated, this testimony is corroborated by several living witnesses, all of whom have been connected with the business and who were familiar with the machinery of the mill. It has been asserted that the first successful attempt at puddling made in the United States was made in the Union Mill, but although we have not been able to find any positive evidence to the contrary, still we are inclined to think the impression is erroneous.

The machinery of the Union Mill was removed to Covington, Kentucky by McNickle & Co., the year following the explosion,|| where it was employed in the erection of a rolling mill at that place now known as the Stevens Mill.

STABILITY OF PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Thus it will be seen that our earliest establishments engaged in the manufacture of iron are extinct. Just here we cannot resist the temptation to direct the reader's attention to a note worthy fact, and one which, more than any other exhibits in a striking manner the prosperity of our city. Out of forty rolling mills established in this city since 1812, the greater part of which were established upwards of twenty years ago, but four of the number have become extinct.¶

THE JONES, ¶ SLIGO AND JUNIATI MILLS.

The year 1824 was remarkable for the degree of enterprise displayed by the pioneers of the iron trade. It was in this year that the Sligo and Juniati mills were erected upon the sites occupied by them at the present day. The precise date of the erection of the Dowlais mill is a matter of uncertainty, but the mass of evidence furnished by living witnesses would warrant the belief that it was in operation at the time the others were projected. The old mill was built on the ground now occupied by the Kensington, by Mr. George Lewis (father of the Lewis Bro's. of Lewis, Baily, Dalzell & Co.,) McNickle & Co being the firm, and was afterwards owned respectively by Leonard, Sample & Leonard; Freeman & Miller, Church, Carothers & Co; John Miller; Miller, Lloyd & Black, and is at present conducted by the firm of Loyd & Black. The mill was burnt down in 1845, and rebuilt by Freeman & Miller. When Leonard, Sampson & Leonard became owners of the mill, it contained two puddling furnaces, one scrap furnace, one heating furnace, and one knobbing fire.

OLD FASHIONED HEATS.

From this it will readily be inferred that rolling mills in those days were limited in their operations. A single mill of the present day produces more in a week than all the early mills turned out in a year. For instance, in those days, when an order for forging was to be filled in the Dowlais Mill, all the machinery of the mill was stopped except the hammer, in order that the latter might attain a proper speed. Thus it not unfrequently happened that the rolling mill run three or four days in the week, and during the remainder of the week the hammer alone was in operation. At a later date, when larger sizes of iron were required than it was customary to make on an eight inch train by guide, Messrs. Mitchell, Lyon & Brown had prepared rolls for making ¾ inch rounds by guide, but hesitated to try so hazardous a feat, and allowed Leonard, Sample & Leonard to claim the honor of making iron larger than ⅝ by guide first.

OLD-TIME EMULATION.

At this time quite a rivalry sprung up between the mills as to who could roll the longest inch rounds by guide. After a number of attempts by the different mills, Mr. Clark finally succeeded in rolling a single rod of ¾ inch round two hundred and twenty-nine feet long. This feat was accomplished in the Birmingham Mill (M'Knight & Co.)

THE SLIGO MILL,

Has in itself a peculiar history. It was built in 1826, (the same year that the Juniati was built.) The first structure however, was burned to the ground, and the mill was rebuilt again the following year, 1825. The original owners of the mill were Messrs. Robert Stewart and John Lyon. The first regular manager was a Mr. Johnson. The original number of puddling furnaces employed (two) were put up in 1838. Like a great number of later mills, the Sligo employed a refinery for a number of years, finally abandoning it in 1852. In 1842, the largest T iron made in the country was made in this mill for the United States steamer Michigan, built at this port, and part of which was furnished to the Navy Yard at Washington. The size of the iron was seven inches by one inch.* The Sligo Mill was the first mill in Pittsburgh that adopted the squeezer, concerning which, by the way, we have a story to tell.

THE SQUEEZER STORY OR SAGE OF SQUEEZER.

The Sligo mill adopted the squeezer in the winter of 1848-9. Mr. Henry Burden, the inventor of the squeezer was present during the first trial. As, up to that time no successful attempt had been made to reduce and shape the balls from the puddling furnaces preparatory to entering the muck rolls save by the (then) universal method of hammering, great difficulties were predicted, and so many obstacles suggested themselves to the imagination of the sceptically inclined that a total failure of the new machine was confidently anticipated. It was urged that owing to the peculiar manner in which the squeezer compressed and crushed the iron, it would not be possible for the machine to eject the cinder, and yet leave the iron as dense and uniform as the old method of hammerdig, and thus whether the machine performed its functions or not, a presidence would always be given to the iron made in the old way by persons in search of a good article. Pending these discussions, the squeezer was put up, and every preparation made to start it. When the trial day approached, many persons, some of them connected with other mills, assembled to be present at the initiation of the machine which has since become universal, but which at that time was so far in advance of the times that cautious men were slow to express an opinion concerning it. When everything was in readiness, Burden, one of the puddlers, named Billimyer was told to bring a ball from his furnace. Billimyer it seems had contracted the habit known among puddlers as "dogging it" or in other words he indulged in the practice of throwing pig metal or scrap iron to the furnace in a clandestine manner. By pursuing this system, the puddler, who was paid for the weight of iron produced, realized handsomely. In the present instance, however, the evil practice came within an ace of condemning, utterly one of the greatest aids to a modern rolling mill. The iron Billimyer threw into the furnace was in the shape of a small Juniati bloom, which as a matter of course had not melted in such a manner as to be engaged in it, but the most active parties will be Wells, Fargo & Co., and the California and Pacific Express, controlled by H. D. Bacon and others. Several prominent railway and express managers were in consultation to-day on the subject, and various rumors are afloat about combinations that the coming war will develop.

Wednesday afternoon a train of forty-five cars, heavily laden with stock and freight, arrived at Washington by the Orange, Alexandria and Manassas Railroad from Lynchburg. There were in this train twenty-seven cars laden with cattle, some from Texas, three of which are for Philadelphia, five for New York and nineteen for Baltimore.

qualities of iron being apparent, and the Juniati bloom in particular showing up quite plain. When the puddler was confronted by the angry inventor, Jack undertook to swear himself out of his difficulty, but the truth was apparent to every one. Since that day the squeezer has become a part of the machinery of every rolling mill in the country. In this connection we may add that there is no foundation whatever for the stories which have been circulated ascribing the invention to a woman. It was in the Sligo Mill that the

ROTARY PUDDLING FURNACE,

Commonly called the "Beadelson" was tried. The first trial of the Rotary Puddling Furnace was made on the second day of December 1852. A brief description of the furnace may not be amiss in this connection. It consisted of a cylinder about six feet long, and five feet in diameter, with openings in the center at both ends. These openings were about two feet in diameter, the whole being lined in the inside with fire brick, the cylinder occupying a horizontal position between the fire place and stack. An opening or door was made in the stack corresponding in size with the opening in the end of the cylinder, through which the metal was charged, and the iron drawn out. The cylinder was rotated by a chain belt, which passed around the outside, connecting with a pully on the main shaft of the nuck train. The theory upon which the Rotary Puddling Furnace was constructed was simply this: It was thought that the rotary motion imparted to the cylinder would be sufficient to manipulate the iron, in which case skilled workmen might be dispensed with. The Rotary Furnace, however proved a total failure, and was afterwards thrown out. The puddlers, who naturally looked upon the invention with distrust, ever afterwards expressed their contempt of an untried, or doubtful experiment by terming it "another Beadelson."

In relating the unsuccessful, as well as the successful experiments tried in the Sligo mill, we have no desire to direct the attention of the reader to the disposition displayed by the proprietors, who, actuated by the most laudable spirit, confining themselves strictly to legitimate business, have never attempted to avail themselves of any faults without crediting the disgusting story to the public, and we are quite sure that so unprofitable a topic as his misdeeds ought now to be removed from the field of public discussion. It is to be regretted that Mrs. Stowe has again invited attention to it. We would regret that any party for any part she has taken in the affair. It has rendered no service to literature, it reflects no credit on Lady Byron, and it will not enhance the debt which the present generation owes to Mrs. Stowe's useful and amusing pen.

PERSONAL.

The Edinburgh *Review* tells the following story of Walter Savage Landor: "In his garden walks he would bend over the flowers with a sort of worship, but rarely touched one of them. The form which the notoriety of this sentiment took in the Florentine legend was that he had one day, after a perfect dinner, thrown the cook out of the window, and, while the man was writhing with a broken limb, ejaculated, "Good God! I forgot the flowers."

Mr. Robert H. Sayre, Chief Engineer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, accompanied by some of our iron manufacturers, is in England, making a personal inspection of the various processes for manufacturing steel rails. As a result of this visit, another establishment for the rail manufacture, it is said, will be constructed before long in this country.

On the 27th day of July, the students of Berlin, with a truly Teutonic spirit, celebrated the centennial of the great Humboldt. Our minister, Mr. Bancroft, was quite at home among the boisterous students. Mounting upon a table, glass in hand, he gave utterance to the following sentiment: "America takes part in the centennial festival in honor of Humboldt, and rightly, for the name of Humboldt is synonymous with liberty, science, and benevolence. I rejoice at being here with you, and this hour recalls time and when I, too, had the happiness to belong to a German university. Unite, then, me in a toast to the free, creative, immortal youth of Germany."

Some of the moneyed people of New York are not admirers of gay and gorgeous "turnouts." The Astors ride in very shabby vehicles, as also do the Livingtons and the Roosevelts, if they ride at all. The Scholets pay tax on three million dollars' worth of real estate in New York, but none on carriages. Commodore Vanderbilt does not patronize showy and costly vehicles. He puts a good deal of his money, however, into horse flesh.

On a farm in Independence, Oakland county, there were thirty acres of grain ready for the reaper, with men to bind the grain, but with a want of some one to drive the team. Miss Nellie B., whose mother, by the way, helped make the first stack of hay in the township over thirty years ago, volunteered to try her hand at the business, and actually drove and worked the reaper over the whole thirty acres.

The cane to be presented to ex-Secretary Seward by the Society of California Pioneers, is made of California iron-wood, with a head composed of forty-one triangular pieces of quartz, specimens obtained from twenty of the leading mines of the State, mounted in solid gold. Four of the sides contain the arms of the coat-of-arms of California, an antelope, a flock of grouse, and a grizzly bear. The top of the head of the cane opens and displays in the interior, specimens of gold dust, cinnabar, gold-bearing quartz, copper pyrites, quartz crystals, and black sand containing gold and platina.

Mr. C. Lockhart and Mr. James Mawhinney, of Pittsburgh, were registered on the 5th inst., at the banking house of Drexel, Hayes &Co., 5 Rue Seribe, Paris.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, late Secretary of War, is in Wolfborough, N. H. His health has improved since he went to New England.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
JOHN W. GEARY.

SUPREME JUDGE.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEX. ADDISON, JR., WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT, JAMES WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
PRESIDENT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
PROTHONOTARY—JOHN BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. P. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HULL.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. ROSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

TAYLOR'S HEDYOSMIA WATER,

The most delightful Perfume extant.

Bottle containing 18 ounces.....$1 50 each.
Bottle containing 6 ounces.....1 00 each.

AT

RANKIN'S DRUG STORE,

44 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladders.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature. Ever since the introduction of these celebrated Pills, no one Kidney Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, nor become so universally popular. They never fail when taken according to directions. Great care is taken in their composition. What they do one they do always. They contain nothing injurious, being purely vegetable; no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. They are mild and safe as can be given to children with perfect safety, and being pleasant to the taste, preserves all their qualities and makes them easy to take.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Strangury, Diabetes, Obstruction or Inflammation of the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor.

Geo. A. Kelly,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Cor. Wood street and Second ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Sent by mail on receipt of price—50 CENTS PER BOX. ☜

R. BEYMER, S. F. BAUMAN, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co. CHAS. F. WELTS. Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead,

DRY AND IN OIL.

ORANGE MINERAL. RED LEAD. POTTERS' LEAD. Zinc Paint, Putty and Colors.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

OFFICE AND WARE

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 1.43.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest, by

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth av. and Smithfield st.

tf

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 20, 1869.

The advance in Government bonds during the past three days has suggested some remarks by the New York press as to the probable cause of the rise. The fact that so few offerings of bonds last Wednesday, when the purchasing of the two millions for this week was commenced, is thought to indicate a combination on the part of leading dealers, who did not appear as sellers, with a view to influence the open market. It is not asserted here that such has not been the case, a coalition of that kind being by no means a thing likely to be unthought of by many operators dealing pretty largely in Government bonds, but there is a possibility that the incident which suggests it may have occurred without any concerted action. It has been more than once mentioned here, says the New York *Herald*, that the offerings of bonds on the market were very light, and especially of late, since the recent depreciation became so marked, and that the receipts from the country had fallen off to almost nothing. Moreover, brokers having orders for large amounts have found it extremely difficult, and in some cases impossible, to fill them at the current figures of the market, the quotations of which were mostly made upon dealings in very small lots, the large holders declining to sell unless at considerably above the advance upon the market. It is transparent from this that the recent decline in prices has been brought about mainly by the general weakness and timidity of the small ex dealers unacquainted with the animus under current that existed in the market and frightened at the decline in gold. Under these circumstances, to those who understood all this there was diminished confidence which investors, great and small alike, had in a speedy advance, and it was really less a matter of surprise that the offerings to the government were so light than would have been the offer of any very considerable amounts at the price at which they were then quoted in Wall street. It is probable that if there had been any suspicion on the part of the large dealers that the proposals to sell would have fallen no more short of the amount to be purchased, some of them might have offered liberal figures to meet the market, on the chance of their bids being accepted; but, of course, no such knowledge was attainable, and the result was another understanding of the real firmness of these securities, the large dealers knowing this best, might naturally enough, and without any combination, have forborne to submit any proposals. For further confirmation in support of the theory, that one of the most prominent dealers did not offer to sell any bonds to the Government upon the last two occasions of these purchases, and that on Thursday last the entire amount of $1,000,000 was obtained from one house below the then market figure, which offer has not been repeated.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	122¾	122¾	122¾
1862 5-20's	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
1864 5-20's	120¼	120¼	120¼
1865 5-20's, old	120¼	120¼	120¼
1865 5-20's, new	119½	120	120¼
1867 5-20's	119½	119½	119½
1868 5-20's	119½	119½	119½
10-40's	113¾	114	114
Gold	134¾	134⅝	134⅝

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	Aug. 20.	Aug. 21.	Adv. Dec.
Gold	133	132¾	¼
U. S. bonds, 1881	123	123	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	119⅝	119⅝	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	120¼	120¼	...
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865	120¼	120¼	...
U. S. 10-40's	114	114⅛	⅛
U. S. B. new 1st, 5-20's, '65	120¼	120¼	...
U. S. B. new 2d, 5-20's, '65	120¼	120¼	...
U. S. B. new 1st, 5-20's, '68, 20's	120¼	120¼	...

—In the stock market the principal feature today was Wabash, which was active and strong. It is now stated that a preliminary arrangement has been agreed upon between representatives of the Lake Shore and Toledo, Wabash and Northwestern Railroad companies for the perpetual lease of the latter road to the Lake Shore. The terms provide that the Wabash stock shall receive three per cent. semi-annually for the first year, three and a half per cent. for the second year, and four per cent. for the third year, after which dividends shall be the same as established upon the Lake Shore stock. The directors of the Lake Shore Company have not yet acted upon this proposal.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Everman & Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 89 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

August 20, 1869.	10 00 A M	11 03 A M	12 10 P M	1 33 P M	4 00 P M
New York Central	209½	209¾	209⅝	209¼	209¾
Hudson River	185	184¾	184	184	184
Harlem	131	131	131	131	131
Reading	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	96½
Michigan Central	130	130	130	130	130
Michigan Southern	107¾	107¾	107¾	108	107¾
Illinois Central	138	138	138	138	138
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
Fort Wayne	151¾	151¾	151¾	152	152
Chicago and Northwestern	84¾	85	84¾	84¾	84¾
Do preferred	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Rock Island	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Toledo and Wabash	...	...	...	88	...
Toledo and Wabash, pref	...	...	...	...	...
Chicago and Alton	...	158	...	158	158
St. Paul	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾
St. Paul, preferred	89	89	89	89	89½
Ohio and Mississippi	32	32	32	32	32
Pacific Mail	...	94¾	...	95	94¾
Western Union Telegraph	...	84¾	...	84¾	84¾
Adams Express	...	97	...	97	97
Merchants Union Express	...	11	...	10¾	...
American M. U. Express	...	...	...	39¾	39½
Wells, Fargo Express	...	19¾	...	19¾	20
United States Express	...	...	...	64	...
Gold	132¾	133	132¾	132¾	132¾

*Ex-Dividend.

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	209¾	209¾	...	6
Hudson River	185	184	...	1
Harlem	131¾	132	¼	...
Reading	96⅞	96⅞	¼	¼
Michigan Central	130	130	...	...
Michigan Southern	107¾	107¾	¼	¼
Illinois Central	139	138¾	...	¼
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	105¾	105¾	...	...
Fort Wayne	151¾	152	¼	...
Chicago and North.	85¾	88¾	...	¾
do preferred	87¾	87¾	...	...
Rock Island	117	116¾	...	¼
Tol. and Wabash	88¾	88	...	¾
do. preferred	...	87¾	...	...
Chicago and Alton	158½	158	...	½
St. Paul	82	81¾	...	¼
do preferred	89¾	89¾	...	¼
Ohio and Miss.	32	32¾	¾	...
Pacific Mail	95	93¾	...	1¼
Western U. Tel.	93¾	93¾	...	...
Adams Express	98	97¾	...	¼
Merch U. Ex	11	10¾	...	¼
American M. U. Ex	39¾	39¾	...	...
Wells, Fargo & Co.	19¾	20	¼	...
United States Ex.	63¼	64	¾	...

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 8 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day enables him to purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, August 20, 1869. }

Trade continues quiet and without material change from our last report. Flour and grain seems weaker in feeling. Bacon continues firm but unchanged. Both butter and eggs are dull. The changes to be noted will be found below.

APPLES—Market dull at prices ranging from $1 00@3 00 ₱ barrel, as to quality.

BLACKBERRIES—Market dull at 90@$1 00 ₱ bucket. Receipts large.

BROOM-CORN—Sales of pure at 4c, and mixed with grease at 3c ₱ lb.

BRANS—Very dull at from $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush for good to choice navy.

HONEY—Sales at from 25@30c ₱ lb, as to quality.

POTATOES—Market very dull, with sales from store at $1 ₱ bbl. By the bushel 45@ 50c is the outside figures for the best.

PLUMS—Sales at $1 00 ₱ box.

PEACHES—There are fair receipts with sales of choice per box at $2@2 50.

PEARS—Sales at $1 00 ₱ bbl.

ONIONS—Market dull at $1 00 ₱ bushel for choice.

PUNTS—Sales at $3 50@3 75 ₱ box.

TOMATOES—Sales at 45@50c ₱ bushel.

BUTTER—Receipts liberal and market dull and unchanged. Choice table butter commands 22@25c ₱ lb. Common and inferior grades are very dull of sale and nominal in price.

EGGS—There is a dull market, with sales at 15@16c ₱ doz., as to condition and quality.

CEMENT—We quote Phœnix hydraulic cement at $2 25@2 50 ₱ bbl, and Johnstown at $2 25.

HAY—Dull at $14@18 00 ₱ ton for new crop, from country wagons.

CARBON OIL—Firm at 28c in large lots, and 30c in a small way.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market firm with a fair demand. Shoulders 15½c; rib sides 19¼c; clear sides 19¾c; sugar cured hams 24½c; dried beef 23½c.

LIME—Steady. Sales of Cleveland at $2 25, and White Lime at $1 50.

LARD OIL—Market steady and firm. We quote laid in barrels 125c, and lard in buckets 127½c.

MESS PORK—$34 00 ₱ barrel.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens by the coop at 50@55 ₱ pair as to size and condition.

CHEESE—Market steady. We quote Western Reserve at 19½c; Hamburg, Ohio Factory 19½; Ohio Goshen 19½c, and New York Goshen 16½c ₱ lb.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and weaker in feeling, but there is no change to note in prices from those reported for some weeks past. Choice brands are the only kind sought after and are held firmly, while all inferior grades are entirely nominal. We quote from store good spring in bbls at $6 25@6 75; choice spring in bbls $7 00@7 75, and winter wheat flour in bbls at $7 25@7 50 for prime to choice. We quote as follows, fresh ground millers, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, delivered on the Southern side: Best brands, in barrels, from $7 50@8 00, and in sacks, $7 50@8 00; second best brands from $7 00 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third grades, $6 50@6 00 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 50, and good family and baker's flour in barrels, from $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

RYE FLOUR—Is quoted at $5 25 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—The grain trade is very dull, scarcely any transactions reported. Old red winter wheat is quoted at $1 40@1 45, and new at $1 35@1 40 on the track. Corn is firm, and we quote prime yellow ear or shelled on the track or afloat at 60c. Oats—Sales of prime at $1 05@1 08. There was a sale of 2,500 bushels prime yellow, shelled, delivered on Brunot's Island, at $1 05. Oats are dull, with large sales of new to arrive at 55c on the wharf, or on the platform in new sold at 50c. We quote old on the track at 55c, and from store new at 58c, and old at 60c ₱ bush. Sales—One hundred of new rye at $1 15, and old at $1 25. There was some barley (new spring) sold at $1 25 ₱ bush.

WHISKY—Business is good. Prices are firm at from 93½c; and spot sold at 93½c. Finished wines at $1 10@1 12. common rectified $1 01@1 03, and proof rectified $1 12; half rye and half corn $1 25; old Monongahela five years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $2 50 ₱ gallon. Foreign whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY, August 21, 1869. }

There was very little doing yesterday in oil, excepting considerable sales of refined late in the day. In the morning the market opened apparently strong but closed weak and declining. There was one sale of 1,000 bbls crude, S. O., all year, at 14½c, and one other of 1,000 bbls, S. O., all year, at 14¾c—making one cent of difference on the same sales. Most of the dealers and operators report the market as "sick and weak." We have no opinion to give and report sales only as we receive them:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls, S. O., all year, at	13½c
1'00 bbls, S. O., all year, at	14¼c
Offers to sell 2,000 bbls, S. O., all year, last	14¾c
Cycling, at	14¾c

REFINED OIL.

2,000 bbls, 500 each, Sept. to Dec., at	32½c
2,000 bbls, 500 each, Sept. to Dec., at	32¾c
2,000 bbls, 2,000 each, Sept. to Dec., at	32½c
2,500 bbls, 500 each, Sept. to Dec., at	32½c
2,000 bbls, 500 each, Sept. to Dec., at	32½c
500 bbls, spot, at	31¾c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 11:00 A. M.—Market quiet; 17, 1, S, to W. 31c; S. W. 31½@32c; center 32½@33c.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Closing prices 19th: Crude dull and nominal; bulk, 14½c; bbls, 15c; reels 29@35½c; refined dull and heavy at 32@ 32½c.

NEW YORK, August 20, 11:50 A. M.—Market dull and prices nominal at 17@17½; and 32@ 32½c.

PLEASANTVILLE, August 20, noon.—Market quiet and steady at 35 00@35 10.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20, noon.—Market sick at $5 10 and no buyers.

PITHOLE, August 20, Noon.—There were sales last evening at $5 40, but prices have declined to $5 25; not much disposition to buy or sell.

ROUSEVILLE, PA., August 20, 1:45 P. M.—Quiet at $5 60; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, PA., August 20, 1:45 P. M.—Weaker feeling in tone; prices same as yesterday.

OIL CITY, PA., August 20, 1:50 P. M.—Market unchanged; no transactions.

NEW YORK, August 20, 2:00 P. M.—Dull and prices lower at 16@32c.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—August 31½@; September 32½@; October to December 32¾@; September to December 32¾@; quiet; prices steady. Crude free in bulk.

NEW YORK, August 20, 2:40 A. M.—LONDON, August 20, 11:15 A. M.—Refined 20d; spirits 75s6; Antwerp ——.

OIL CITY, August 20, 12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet at about $5 50@5 60.

OIL CITY, August 20, 4 P. M.—Market dull and weak; spot and sellers thirty days, broad gauge and Valley cars offering at $5 50; no buyers.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—August 31½@; September 32½@; October to December 32¾@; September to December 32¾@; quiet; prices steady. Crude free in bulk.

NEW YORK, August 20, 3:40 P

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

SHOCKING CASUALTY AT WEST NEWTON.

Man Killed by a Steer, and Another Fatally Injured.

On Thursday, as a butcher was driving a steer through West Newton, Westmoreland county, to his slaughter-house, it became enraged and unmanageable, and began an indiscriminate assault upon every person which it encountered. A German peddler, named Jacob Eisle, in crossing the street, was caught upon the horns of the animal and gored in a fearful manner—his abdomen and chest being ripped open and a portion of his lungs and his heart being exposed to view. The infuriated beast then made a dash at Dr. Lazert, a German horse doctor, who was caught between his horns and severely injured by being crushed against a fence. Three ladies, standing in front of a millinery store, were next attacked, but they escaped by jumping back into the store and closing the door. A show window, filled with millinery goods, was completely demolished and the goods scattered about in all directions. The animal next started in pursuit of Mr. John Boyd, a little distance off, and came near overtaking him, when he tripped and fell flat upon the ground. The steer did not stop to gore the prostrate man, but continued on in pursuit of some one else who caught his eye. Several citizens, seeing that it would be necessary to put a speedy check to the depredations of the animal, seized their guns and began firing at it, but it was not until seven balls had been lodged in its body that the beast fell from exhaustion, and expired. Mr. Eisle died at three o'clock yesterday morning. He was over sixty years of age, and had long resided in the place. Dr. Lazert, who had but recently moved down, is not expected to survive, having been severely injured internally.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Koenig.]

UNBECOMING CONDUCT.

Ross Bing made information against Gotlieb Feel, charging him with disorderly conduct. The parties are neighbors, residing in the Tenth ward, and during a dispute yesterday, the defendant gave vent to his feelings in words of abuse towards the prosecutrix, for all of which a warrant was issued.

TROUBLESOME PIGS.

In that portion of Pittsburgh known as "Skunk Hollow," resides Peter Fisher, Jacob Kalchthaler, and many others of like low breed and nationality. Some of them have gardens and others raise pork quite extensively. Fisher is one of the gardeners, and the other two, Kalchthaler and Bruce, own the particular point which we wish to get at is this: Kalchthaler's pigs, or six of them, which are permitted to run at large and stray whithersoever they please, entered upon Fisher's premises and eat and destroy corn to the amount of fifty dollars. Fisher stated the facts to Alderman Koenig, and a summons was issued for trespass and damage.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham

CASE DISMISSED.

The case of Andreas Hampe against Charles Mollenhauer, for the larceny of a wagon valued at $20, came up before Justice Ammon for a hearing yesterday morning. There was no evidence to establish the accusation, and the case was dismissed at the cost of the prosecutor.

MALICIOUS TRESPASS.

Thomas J. Irwin, charged Howard Munn and another boy with malicious trespass, alleging that they entered the orchard of Mrs. Wharton, and besides stealing a lot of fruit damaged the trees. Warrants were issued.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

William Reese lodged complaint against Thomas Sullivan for the larceny of sixteen dollars, alleging that the defendant was doorkeeper at Ormsby Grove, on Monday last, and collected twenty-five cents each for persons entering to witness a balloon ascension he was and another man. Sixteen dollars was thus collected, but Reese only received twenty "divy," hence the suit. A warrant has been issued.

A FEROCIOUS CANINE.

Patrick Thornton preferred an information against Wm. Palmer yesterday, charging him with keeping a ferocious and dangerous dog, to wit: a bitten Mr. Thornton's little girl on the arm a day or two since. Officer Prescott was placed in possession of the canine for the arrest of Palmer.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

A YOUTHFUL TILL TAPPER.

We mentioned yesterday that a boy named Patsey Cummins had been arrested for robbing the till of Wm. Hesgenaetle's clothing store on Sixth street, on Thursday. It seems the lad called at the store about noon and asked for a pair of pants. While the clerk was up stairs the boy opened the drawer and abstracted a roll of money containing $139 50. He was gone when the clerk returned, and the money being missed, search was given. Toward evening he was arrested and placed in the lock-up, where he remained until yesterday morning. Information for larceny was made before Alderman Donaldson during the day, and Cummins was brought before the magistrate for a hearing. He stated that he had given the money to another boy named Joseph Whalen, and an officer was sent to arrest Whalen. He was apprehended in a short time and $123 of the stolen money found in his possession. A charge of receiving the stolen money was then lodged against Whalen, and both were committed for a hearing this morning.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Patrick Manning preferred an information for assault and battery against Alfred Gabby, one of the Allegheny City police. The prosecutor alleged that he was in a saloon, drinking with some friends, when Gabby entered and used words to that effect. He replied that he did not know the officer, when, as is alleged, he knocked Manning down, drew a revolver and clubbed the balance of his friends from the house. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Butler.]

"COLORED TROOPS FOUGHT NOBLY."

Alderman Butler had a crowd of darkies before him yesterday, among which were Harriet Fairfax, Fanny Duffy, Fannie Richards and W. F. Richards. Harriet made a complaint against her dusky companion for assault and battery, setting forth that the parties had shamefully treated her. Fanny Duffy, she said, struck her on the back of the head, and Richards in the face with an iron poker; Fanny Richards hit her with a brick, and Wm. Richards urged the parties to the fight and applauded every good blow given. After hearing the facts, the magistrate decided to hold the parties to answer at court. The parties all reside in one house, No. 36 Crawford street.

HAIR PULLING.

Mary Alexander instituted suit against Ellen Kemp for assault and battery. The parties are denizens of State alley, and yesterday had a discussion in reference to the merits of Hamill and Conlter as orators. The discussion was abruptly terminated by Ellen seizing hold of Mary's hair and tearing out a handful. She also refused to repair to the office of the above magistrate and preferred a charge, and a warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

LARCENY BY BAILEE.

Anna Helleweg appeared before Alderman Mullin yesterday, and charged James Douglass with larceny as bailee. The prosecutor alleged that the accused, who paid his addresses to her sister, took possession of her personal property upon the occasion of her death, which occurred recently, and, believing that he unlawfully retains possession of the same, Anna now seeks to recover them through the interposition of the law. The goods in dispute belong to the household. A warrant was issued.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

A THREATENING HUSBAND.

Mrs. Mary Harrison entered complaint at the office of Justice Baker, yesterday, charging her liege lord, Michael Harrison, with surety of the peace. She stated that Michael has been drinking excessively for some time past, and lately has so demeaned himself towards her as to make her feel afraid of him when in his company, because of divers threats of violence, &c. The justic afforded her temporary relief by arresting Harrison and lodging him in jail.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

AN ALLEGED DISHONEST BOARDER.

James McGovern brought a charge of false pretenses against a man named Welsh, alleging that the accused ran a large board bill at his (McGovern's) house and then defrauded him in this manner: McGovern thought to retain possession of his boarder's baggage, until the money, which Welsh promised from day to day, was paid. He kept his hold on the baggage until yesterday, when Welsh called and asked to be allowed his valise, that he might put on a clean shirt. His request was granted, and after putting on a clean shirt and packing the valise with all his valuables, he decamped, without even a parting farewell to the host. As soon as he was discovered missing, information was made and a warrant issued.

[Before Alderman Humbert.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

A man named Wm. Palmer was arrested and placed in the lock-up last evening, on a charge of larceny, preferred before Alderman Humbert. It seems that the goods and his brother were engaged carrying coal to the third story of the building on Liberty street occupied as a clothing and hat store by E. Buchy. Palmer states that his brother, who was intoxicated, took a hat belonging to Buchy, and although Buchy saw him, he escaped. In the evening as he was leaving, an officer arrested him and placed him in the watchhouse. He acknowledged having the hat under his arm as he came down stairs, but alleges that it contained an old pair of trousers given him by Mrs. Buchy. He will have a hearing this morning before the Alderman, when the facts will be brought to light.

In Memoriam.

At a special meeting of the Allegheny County Medical Society, held August 17, 1869, the following tribute of respect was paid to the memory of their late colleague, Franklin Irish, M. D.:

Resolved, That the members of this Association having heard with deep-felt sorrow of the death of their late associate, Dr. Franklin Irish, take this opportunity of acknowledging and conveying to the family and the friends of the deceased their high appreciation of his many sterling qualities, and their sense of the great loss the profession and the community have sustained.

That in the death of Dr. Irish this Society has lost an honored and useful member, and the profession a devoted and accomplished disciple, one who by his bearing and intercourse with his professional brethren, claimed and received the tribute due to honorable men.

Urbane and amiable in his intercourse with all, yet deserved the position he occupied in a great measure by reason of talking health imparted by his services in the late war, where he was known as an efficient and faithful Surgeon.

That we will cherish and revere his memory as one of our profession who realized that noble sentiment, "The proper place for man to die is where he does for man."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the papers of the city for publication.

S. N. BENHAM, M. D.,
THOS. SHAW, M. D.,
THOS. J. GALLAHER, M. D.,
J. M. POLLOCK, M. D.,
H. WILSON, WISHART, M. D.,
Committee.

STOLEN OVERCOAT RECOVERED.—On Monday night last the office of Dr. Donnelly, on Grant street, was entered, and an overcoat belonging to the Doctor carried off. Officer Thos. O'Connor traced the coat to Cohen's second-hand clothing store on Fifth street, where it had been left by a colored barber named Frank Lyons. The coat was returned to the owner. No arrest has been made.

PERSONAL.—Col. A. H. Taylor, of the well-known advertising agency, Cook, Coburn & Taylor, of Cincinnati, made his appearance in our office yesterday morning, looking as healthy and lively as ever. His glaiz has become so familiar to many of our citizens that we might almost claim him as one of the denizens of our burg.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Appointment of Vigilance Committees—Early Organization of Ward, Borough and Township Clubs Requested.

The Union Republican Executive Committee of Allegheny county have selected the following persons to act as Committees of Vigilance for their respective election districts. These committees are authorized and requested to increase their number by the addition of other names whenever in their opinion such additions will add to their force and efficiency.

The following resolution, adopted by the County Executive Committee before selecting the committees, will explain the nature of the duties which they are expected to perform:

Resolved, That the Vigilance Committees this day to be selected for the various election districts of this county are expected, in conjunction with this Committee, to take charge of the interests of the Republican party for the ensuing campaign in their respective districts; to see that all Republican voters are duly registered; to see that public meetings are held, and to take such measures as will result in bringing out a full Republican vote on election day. And the Secretaries of this Committee are requested to direct the different Vigilance Committees to forthwith call meetings of the Republicans of their districts with a view to the prompt organization of campaign clubs in every district of the county, either by forming new clubs or by reorganizing the Grant and Colfax clubs.

A prompt organization of every Vigilance Committee throughout the county is desirable. And upon organization each Committee is requested to report to, and at once put itself in communication with the officers of the County Executive Committee, at Republican Headquarters.

By order of the County Executive Committee.

W. S. PURVIANCE, Chairman.

WALTER S. MCCUNE, } Secretaries.
GEO. F. MORGAN, }

Pittsburgh.

FIRST WARD.

James Rees, Gerge Wilson, Thomas Gracey, W. B. Hunter, Thomas Rees, Charles Schild.

SECOND WARD.

Wm. B. Cook, Ed. Hosse, John Wilson, Asaw. Floyd, Eddie Atkins, Thomas W. Davis, Jr., John Floyd, Thomas Phelps, James Vick, D. W. C. Carroll.

THIRD WARD.

Jacob F. Slagle, Henry Daub, Chas. Snively, A. Steinmeyer, Sr., Lavin Simms, S. P. Fulton.

FOURTH WARD.

C. W. Robb, James Littell, Col. Owens, J. Follansbee, Joseph Dickson, J. W. Daizell.

FIFTH WARD.

Jr. W. J. Gilmore, Wm. J. White, Joseph Hastings, J. N. Faas, A. B. Popper, John B. Evans, Henry Kratz, Henry Tunal, C. Kohne, Jacob Rose, Henry Myers, Philip Orris, Jor Price, Jacob Kechler, Wm. Schlosser, R. D. Nicholson, Robt. Fowler, Jr.

SEVENTH WARD.

Samuel McElhenny, John Rehman, James Bellenbruk, Robt. Moffitt, Thos. Owens, Jr., Henry Jones, David Reed, David Fleming, James Linsey, Joseph Bowman.

EIGHTH WARD.

Samuel Kilgore Wm. Moore, O. H. Beed, Wm. Shore, Wm. Edwards, Geo. Jeremy, Isaac N. Gorsuch, Henry Wilson, Geo. V. Marshall.

NINTH WARD.

Robt. J. Magowan, Wm. Sloan, Joseph Irwin, Ralph Richardson, John Dungan, Henry Elkins, James Byrnes, Thos. Thompson, James Gallagher, Charles Kirsch.

TENTH WARD.

Josiah W. Ells, David Park, Henry Manchester, W. J. Friday, Charles Ferguson, David Thompson, Henry Spellman, B. F. Agnew, David Wilson, August Zachariah, Henry D. Seltz.

ELEVENTH WARD.

Joseph Barckley, Julius Grau, John Wandless, Wm. Craig, Chas. A. Kehew, Geo. Cairns, Jas. M. Sidth, M. K. Moorhead.

TWELFTH WARD.

David McClelland, Chas. H. Armstrong, J. H. Nobbs, Wm. Clerk, Jas. Mackrell, Jr., Wilson Welsh.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

W. C. Barnest, Samuel McCutcheon, Winfield Smith, Jas. Dickson, Mathew Anderson, D. F. Wolf, J. M. Hunter, W. M. Hunter, A. B. Rutledge.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

F. M. Magee, John Fleming, W. F. Harrison, T. F. Young, W. B. Harrison, C. L. Magee,

FIFTEENTH WARD.

Wm. Hosack, George Schade, D. L. Armstrong, John Hoerr, William Amey.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Esq. Gayner, Thos. Thomes, R. Watson, Sr., Bend. Smith, Rowland H. Smith, Hawkins Marshall, James Atkinson, Samuel McKinney,

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Henry Collins, Sr., John Wey, John W. Riddell, A. J. Burleigh, Chas. Miller,

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

David Holmes, D. Jones, J. L. Forsaith.

NINETEENTH WARD.

John Roha, A. J. Falnestock, John N. Berlin, R. H. Negley, Frank Ardary.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Maj. J. J. Lawson, August Hain, D. Hartley, Frederick Reeter, Geo. F. Rahauer, John F. Baum, Alfred Harman.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Peter Clements, Max Conrad, J. B. Rose, L. C. Chadwick, M. Edwards, H. H. Huber,

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Joseph Dilworth, Wm. Irwin, Howard Hartley, R. B. Phillips,

TWENTY-THIRD WARD.

G. H. Anderson, R. H. Palmer, Jas. B. Palmer, James McKibben,

Allegheny City.

FIRST WARD.

James Hastings, H. M. Long, Samuel Bates, John T. Shane, Robert Herron.

SECOND WARD.

Geo. Bothwell, Alfred Slack, John Brown, Jr., Richard Slack, Wm. Chambers.

THIRD WARD.

M. Liemen, N. Voeghtier, Samuel Hastings, B. L. Smith, Otto Krebs, J. H. Myers, F. W. Jenkins.

FOURTH WARD.

James Marshall, Samuel Haslett, Robert M. Blair, B. Stoole, Louis Moul, Henry Mullen.

FIFTH WARD.

Valentine Rhinering, John Meyer, H. Paulus.

SIXTH WARD.

Andrew Langrits, John Hamilton, Allan Means, John C. Harper, Wm. McCormick, William Langman, Henry Bornbaugh.

EIGHTH WARD.

George Moul, John Mooney, Henry Nesmith, John H. Morrison, H. W. Minemeyer, Gottlib Fischer,

Boroughs.

WEST PITTSBURGH.

John P. Vierheller, S. Stewart, R. S. Hemiup,

ELIZABETH.

John Walker, Jr., Samuel McCune.

MONONGAHELA.

Thomas Rossiter, Henry Jones, Howard Littell, Richard Perry.

BRADDOCKS.

H. Shallenberger, James Pedley, William Redman, Isaac Mills, Sr., H. Schoenwold.

SEWICKLEY.

John McElwaine, B. C. Shively, J. T. Sample, Wm. Agee, Samuel Gaston,

BIRMINGHAM.

David Morgan, Martin Schaffer.

EAST BIRMINGHAM.

John P. Brown, H. Zedic, Jenkin Jones, Henry Cless,

BELLEVUE.

G. W. Smith, Thos. Batewell, Jr., R. McGraw.

M'KEESPORT.

Wm. McIntosh, Richard Wilson, Wm. Merrington, Peo. Bet Gamble.

TEMPERANCEVILLE.

Theodore Ralph, P. Weaver, T. C. Durrington.

WEST ELIZABETH.

Joseph Hudspeth, Dr. J. D. M. Grew.

MILLVALE.

Hugh Woods, P. J. Williams.

ORMSBY.

J. J. Ross, W. Ferguson, George Fritz.

TARENTUM.

W. V. Evans, R. D. Hunna, John Dickey.

MOUNT WASHINGTON.

Capt. Samuel Harper, John Wilbert, Henry Meyer, S. S. McMillen.

SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

Richard L. Jones, John R. Haines, William Stark, Thomas D. Burley, Wm. Sweargood, B. B. Grafevelne,

SHARPSBURG.

Jacob Covode, John J. Stutt, H. S. Arrer, R. M. Coyle, Jacob Gnie, Peter Pagner, Wm. Barnes,

ETNA.

Col. John A. Danks, John Gilmore, Jacob Ebersor, George Keil.

UNION.

John Peter.

Townships.

PENN.

J. W. Doak, James Duff, Nicholas Barns, J. L. Slaker,

MOON TOWNSHIP.

Robert Wilson, Jared Mcabe, J. F. Perree,

PLUM TOWNSHIP.

Wm. Hiles, Leslie Haslett,

MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

Andiel McClure, Joseph Wilson, Jas. Means.

FRANKLIN.

Philip Newhart, Jr., Thos. Duff C. Grotzinger, John Sinck, Robert Wright.

PATTON.

John Thompson, W. N. Haymaker, Thos. Jordan, F. G. McClure.

WILKINS.

David Dickson, Wm. Swissheim, Dr. Rice, John B. Macfarland, S. J. Thompson, George Richardson, August Seiverson.

ROBINSON—FIRST PRECINCT.

Isaac Ross, Hezekiah McDowell, William Hill.

ROBINSON—SECOND PRECINCT.

Wm. Glass, Samuel Hood,

VERSAILLES.

Jake Hill, John L. Stewart, George Wyand, David S. McKee, R. S. Baldridge,

United States Court.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, Judge McCandless on the bench.

In the admiralty cause of John Edgar vs. Richard Calhoun & al, which was argued some days since, the court ordered a decree to be entered in favor of the libellant for the sum of fifty-nine dollars and costs.

The argument in the case of the owners of the steamboat Bayard vs the steam tug Coal Valley, was concluded yesterday morning. The court reserved a decision.

In the long equity branch of the court a petition was filed by Henry L. Hoffman, against whom a petition had been presented by Messrs. Dickeygill & Co., denying the alleged acts of bankruptcy. The court ordered the issue to be tried before a jury at the October term.

Warranted—The Combination Buttonhole and Sewing Machine.

By every one who has used it—the American Unrewarding Buttonhole and Family Sewing Machine. There is no test like experience. The experience of those who have used every machine in the market is similar; it all tends to prove that for *general* family sewing the American unrewarding machine stands alone and unrivaled. There is nothing in the shape of plain, coarse, fine, elegant, elaborate, heavy or exquisite workmanship that cannot be done better, more expeditiously, and with more ease on the unrewarding than on any other in the market. This is simply the testimony of multitudes familiar with every machine offered to the public. There is no room for the matter—the most difficult and troublesome matter to be overcome is the setting and working of the button holes. Here the American unrewarding machine is not approached by any other machine in use. To avoid the bother of working button holes by hand has been the aim of inventors, but it is only of late it was never successfully accomplished with ease until the American unrewarding was invented. Joseph Espy, Agent for the machine, No. 12 Fifth avenue, will take pleasure in showing its prominent and peculiar features to the public.

The plain sewing machine manufactured by this company is the simplest machine in the market, the easiest operated, and the cheapest. The mechanism is extremely simple,—not liable to get out of order.

There are many distinct points of great interest in this Machine that might with propriety be especially referred to. The feed is adjustable to suit the weight or thickness of the cloth by raising or lowering, thus preventing any injury to delicate fabrics; hence it will work with equal facility on light or heavy material. The tensions admit of such nice adjustment and with such ease and certainty, that one of the great difficulties met with in ordinary Machines is entirely avoided. Taking the thread from a short deep bobbin secures uniformity in the tensions. The shuttle riding in its carrier is subjected to no wear, and requires no oiling, by which the thread will not be likewise be soiled, and the wear and friction of a "race" is avoided.

The splendid mechanism of this machine, and the superior skill, workmanship and materials employed in its construction, are a guarantee of accuracy, strength and durability, and enable the inventors and its agents to warrant every machine they sell to give entire satisfaction. The following ladies have used this machine and testify to its merits.

Mrs. Joseph Woodwell, East Liberty.
Mrs. Wm. Forter, Third avenue.
Mrs. Frank Sellers, East Liberty.
Mrs. Annie Davis, Penn'sylvania avenue.
Mrs. E. G. McDonald, Center avenue.
Mrs. J. Lauer, Lawrenceville.
Mrs. J. G. Lauer, Lawrenceville.
Mrs. N. Lewis, Spring alley.
Mrs. Benjamin Lutton, North Canal street, Allegheny.
Mrs. William Fleming, Carroll street, Allegheny.
Mrs. H. Shields, Carroll street, Allegheny.
Mrs. C. Knox, Sandusky street, Allegheny.
Mrs. Frank Speck, Cedar avenue, Allegheny.
Mrs. James Kenny, Jr., East Liberty.
Mrs. W. K. Woodwell, East Liberty.
Mrs. E. Espy, Upper St. Clair.

Carriages, Buggies, &c., at Auction.

An elegant assortment of Carriages, Buggies, Buckwagons, &c., will be offered at the auction sale of Robert H. Patterson & Co., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

Why is it

That the Parham Family Sewing Machines are selling so rapidly, and at the same time are receiving addition to purchasers every day over they are introduced? A visit to the salesrooms, No. 61 Wood street, and a careful examination of the mechanism and working of the machine will convince even the most skeptical that it is the mechanical arrangement, one of the simplest, and at the same time the most reliable machine in the market. The Parham is as nearly noiseless as any machine in the market, and is adapted to a greater variety of work than almost any other family machine, the truthfulness of which statement is established by actual tests commonly accepted as final by those engaged in the manufacture. The reasons for this are not difficult to understand. Mr. Charles Parham has had an experience as an inventor and salesman extending over fifteen years. During all that time he was connected with the manufacture and selling of a first-class machine. The experience thus acquired has enable him to perfect and place the present machine before the public, which has accepted it as a *perfect sewing machine*. It has taken the last to be taken into consideration that the company possesses extensive facilities for manufacturing, and are daily supplying their salesroom with all they can supply the demand for the new machine. All this is simply the natural result of unwearied attention, and painstaking care in a business which, perhaps, more than other renders those engaged in it liable to failure or success according as their work may or may not merit the a probation of the public. In the present instance, we see that the experience of years has not been without its prizes. For the public verdict everywhere favors the Parham as the most reliable, simplest and strongest machine in the market.

Carriages and Buggies and Where to Get Them.

At the carriage works of Messrs. C. Wood & Co., Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, foot of Fourth avenue, one of the largest and most varied assortments of Buggies and Carriages ever offered to the people of Western Pennsylvania may now be seen. The firm is an old and reliable one, and possesses peculiar facilities for turning out work adapted to this section. They use the best material in the construction of vehicles and employ the best hands. They likewise deal heavily in Eastern work, which they are enabled to dispose of at as low figures as can be found anywhere. They have also on hand a large assortment of second hand carriages of various makes. Those in need of anything in the carriage line should visit this factory and examine the stock.

New Jewelry Store.

Those of our readers who desire to secure good jewelry of the latest and most approved styles, should pay a visit to J. J. Strouse's new jewelry store, No. 65 Fifth avenue. The stock of fine, elegant and fashionable jewelry on hand at this establishment is one of the most attractive and varied to be found in the city. The visitor, in examining the various articles displayed on the counter of this establishment, experiences little difficulty in perceiving that the quality of the stock is only exceeded by the thorough finish, good gold, elegantly wrought in every article. Jewelry combining plain, ovlate and exquisite workmanship. The stock of watches also is worthy of particular attention. Mr. Strouse makes it a feature to deal in nothing but a good article. Watches of every style, from the durable plain silver to the most elegant and elaborately finished gold watches, are to be found in this store. The assortment of clocks, like the jewelry and watches, is selected with unusual care, and explains being taken to secure nothing but reliable timepieces. Parlor mantel parlor and chamber clocks of every pattern and design, and at moderate prices, are to be found at No. 65 Fifth avenue.

The Long Sought for Want Now Supplied —Ladies' Dress Making Made Easy.

Thos. A. Spence, of No. 73 Market street, is agent for Madam Goble's system of cutting Ladies' and Children's Garments, of every description. The whole arrangement is combined in utter simplicity, so simple that any lady can be master of the situation in one hour. Instructions given at home and abroad. There is no lady in Pittsburgh or Allegheny but should embrace the opportunity at once, to obtain this information. It is attended with great economy in all families.

Two Story Brick House and Two Lots at Auction.

The attention of our readers is called to the sale of that two story brick house, No. 25 Ohio avenue, containing eight rooms and attic. The lot has a front of forty-six feet on Ohio and extending back in depth 138 feet to an alley; ornamented with fruit trees, grapes and shrubbery. Location good; neighborhood excellent. Street cars pass every ten minutes, making it very desirable for parties living in town or either city. See advertisement. H. B. Smithson, salesman,

Queensware, Etc.

Messrs. M. Kier & Co., proprietors of the Keystone Pottery, have in store at their warehouse, No. 361 Liberty street, a large stock of Queensware, etc., to which they invite the attention of retail dealers about purchasing their fall stock. The ware manufactured by the Messrs. Kier & Co. have attained a reputation of being a really first-class article, and have given satisfaction wherever tried.

Sabbath School Libraries.

And Helps for the same. Rev. Kelker offers to the public a choice selection of the most recent publications. No. 113 Third avenue, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. F. G. Reineman. s7tf

Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it will take no other. Ask for "Hazard and Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Fine Horses at Auction.

Robert H. Patterson & Co. will offer at auction on Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, at their stables, corner of Seventh avenue and Liberty street, a large number of fine horses.

Speer's Wine Bitters.

E. R. Sisson, M. D., of New Bedford, Massachusetts, says of Speer's Wine Bitters: "I have used Speer's wine to my entire satisfaction and believe it to be equal to any wine in use. I have been so much used by the profession." His Bitters are made of the wine made bitter by Peruvian Bark, Wild Cherry Bark, Calisaya, Gentian, Snake Root, &c., in daily use by the Medical Faculty. Their base is his pure wine. Sold by druggists.

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

Horse Auction Mart.

The regular weekly horse auction will take place on Saturday next at 10 A. M., at the Livery and Sale Stables of Robert H. Patterson & Co., corner of Seventh avenue and Liberty street.

Let Us Discuss the Great Question.

What is the most important of all earthly blessing, in the estimation of every intelligent human being?

Clearly, it is HEALTH, for soundness of body and mind is essential to the enjoyment of all the other good gifts of Providence.

How, then, shall those who possess this inestimable treasure endeavor to preserve it, and how shall those who have lost it seek to retrieve it?

These questions have been asked in all ages, but never have they been as satisfactorily responded to as at the present day, and the answers which common sense, enlightened by science and experience, gives to them in this our favored country may be briefly stated thus:

To protect the system against all influences that tend to generate disease, THERE IS NOTHING LIKE INVIGORATION.

To re-establish the health on a firm basis, when it has been lost by imprudence or any other cause, nothing will so SPEEDILY AND OBLIGATORILY STRENGTHENED, REGULATED AND PURIFIED.

These ends can only be attained through the agency of a preparation which combines the attributes of a TONIC, a CORRECTIVE, a BLOOD DEPURENT, and an APARIENT.

All these qualities are effectually blended in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. They contain nothing acrid, irritating or inflammatory. The spices and extracts of sanative herbs, roots and barks are their active ingredients, and these are rendered diffusible by combination with the spirituous essence of rye, the purest of all alcoholic stimulants.

The weak and feeble, and especially those suffering from biliousness, indigestion and nervousness, absolutely require the renovating aid of this powerful tonic and alterative during the heated term, and cannot prudently postpone its use for a single day. A word to the wise is sufficient.

MANUFACTURERS.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

Hugh M. Bole & Co.

HUGH M. BOLE.....HUNTER ORR.

Engine Builders, Founders AND MACHINISTS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Steam Engines and Machinery for Mills, Factories and Steamboats, Oil Well Steam Engines and Well Rigs.

All kinds of MACHINERY made to order.

PATTERNS of sheet any size, new and perfect, kept ready made and so constructed that each engine can be used either right or left.

Castings of all Descriptions, MADE TO ORDER.

FOUNDRY ON THIRD AVENUE, near Market st.reet. Shop fronting on the Allegheny river, near the Point. Address

H. M. BOLE & CO.,
INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ We study to please.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

Jones & Laughlins,

PITTSBURGH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

American and Clair Bar, Hoop, Sheet and Plate Iron.

Bridge Iron, Angle and T Iron, Guard Iron, Coal Screen Iron, T Rails, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs per yard, Tram Rails, Punched and Countersunk, Boiler, Bridge and Tank Rivets, Cut Nails and Spikes.

Sulp and Bolt Spikes, Railroad Spikes, Railroad Fish Bars and Bolts, Railroad Car Wheels and Axles, Street Car Wheels and Axles, Coal-Pit Car Wheels and Axles, Patent Cold Rolled Shaftings, Patent Cold Rolled Piston Rods, Mower and Reaper Bars.

WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE:

120 WATER AND 120 FRONT STREETS.

BRANCH OFFICE:

Nos. 22, 24 and 26 FRONT ST.,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Duquesne Works.

COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Iron, Nails, Steel,

AXLES AND SPRINGS.

DUQUESNE, X L AND JUNIATA,

Flat Bar, Round and Square Iron, Band, Hoop, Sheet and Tank Iron, Boiler Plates and Heads, Locomotive Tire, Round Iron, Diamond and Dropper Bars, Flanged Cutter Bars, Cylinder Iron, T and Flat Bar, for Railroads, Crowbars, Wedges and Harrow Teeth, Spring, Floor and Cultivator Steel, Steel Wings and Moulds, cut to pattern, Steel Tire, Spring, Shafting, A. B. Steel.

Coach, Buggy and Wagon Springs and Axles, Cut Nails and Spikes.

All Goods First-Class and Warranted

OFFICE AND WORKS:

Sixteenth Street and Allegheny River, and 77 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

MONONGAHELA IRONWORKS

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriage and Tire Bolts, Thimble Skeins and Pipe Boxes, Wagon and Sleigh Bolts, Coach and Lag Screws, Square and Hexagon Nuts, Cast and Wrought Iron Washers, Machine and Plow Rods, Wrought Iron Hinges, Tuyere Irons, Bridge Bolts and Nuts, Roof and Truss Bolts, Coal Car Wheels and Axles, Barge and Coal Car Bolts, Staves and Car Rods, R. R. Spikes Bars and Bolts.

A full assortment of the above Sizes kept in Store.

WORKS:

South End of Birmingham Bridge.

WAREHOUSE,

91 and 92 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

FORT PITT

Boiler, Still and Tank Works

Carroll & Snyder

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER

STEAM BOILERS,

Chimneys, Breechen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipe, Safe Pans, Iron Bridges, Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Condensers, Prism Doors, Gauge Cocks, Steam Boilers.

Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.

Orders left at the above address will be promptly attended to.

A. BRADLEY & CO.,

NO. 30 WOOD STREET,

Manufacturers of Greatest Variety of

Cook, Parlor and Heating Stoves

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